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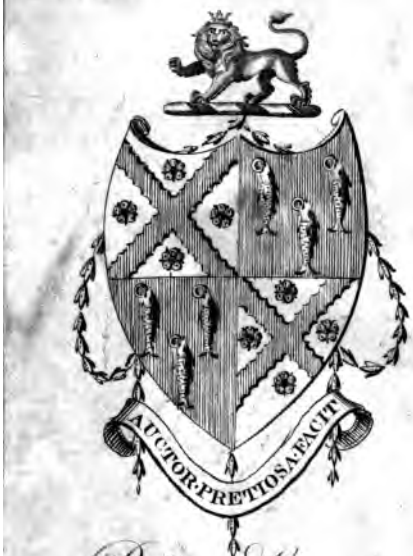

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DR. GOLDSMITH.

THE

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD,

OR

LETTERS

FROM

A Chinese Philosopher,

RESIDING IN LONDON,

TO HIS FRIENDS IN THE EAST.

BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

VOL. I.

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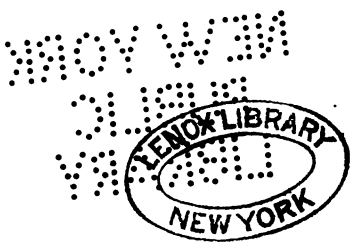
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MEMOIRS

OF THE

LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. B.

NEW YORK PUBLIC

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, son of the Reverend Charles Goldsmith, was born at Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, in the year 1729. His father had four sons, of whom Oliver was the third. After being well instructed in the classics, at the school of Mr. Hughes, he was admitted a sizer in Trinity-College, Dublin, on the 11th of June, 1744. While he resided there, he exhibited no specimens of that genius, which in maturer years raised his character so high. On the 27th of February, 1794, O. S. (two years after the regular time) he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after he turned his thoughts to the profession of physic; and, after attending some courses of anatomy in Dublin, proceeded to Edinburgh, in the year 1751, where he studied the several branches of medicine under the different professors in that university. His beneficent disposition soon involved him in unexpected difficulties; and he was obliged precipitately to leave Scotland, in consequence of having en-

gaged himself to pay a considerable sum of money for a fellow student.

A few days after, about the beginning of the year 1754, he arrived at Sunderland, near Newcastle, where he was arrested at the suit of one Barclay, a taylor in Edinburgh, to whom he had given security for his friend. By the good offices of Laughlin Maclane, Esq. and Dr. Sleigh, who were then in the college, he was soon delivered out of the hands of the bailiff, and took his passage on board a Dutch ship to Rotterdam, whence, after a short stay, he proceeded to Brussels. He then visited great part of Flanders; and after passing some time at Strasbourg and Louvain, where he obtained a degree of Bachelor in Physic, he accompanied an English gentleman to Geneva.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that this ingenious unfortunate man made most part of his tour on foot. He had left England with very little money; and being of a philosophic turn, and at that time possessing a body capable of sustaining every fatigue, and a heart not easily terrified by danger, he became an enthusiast to the design he had formed of seeing the manners of different countries. He had some knowledge of the French language, and of music; he played tolerably well on the German flute; which from an amusement, became at some times the means of subsistence. His learning produced him an hospitable reception at most of the religious houses he visited; and his music made him welcome to the peasants of Flanders and Germany. "Whenever I approched a peasant's house towards night-fall," he used to say, "I played one of "my most merry tunes, and that generally procured "me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next "day: but, in truth" (his constant expression) "I must "own, whenever I attempted to entertain persons of "a higher rank, they always thought my performance "odious, and never made me any return for my endeavours to please them."

On his arrival at Geneva, he was recommended as a proper person for a travelling tutor to a young man, who had been unexpectedly left a considerable sum of money by his uncle Mr. S******. This youth, who was articled to an attorney, on receipt of his fortune, determined to see the world; and, on his engaging with his preceptor, made a proviso, that he should be permitted to govern himself; and our traveller soon found his pupil understood the art of directing in money concerns extremely well, as avarice was his prevailing passion.

During Goldsmith's continuance in Switzerland, he assiduously cultivated his poetical talent, of which he had given some striking proofs at the college of Edinburgh. It was from hence he sent the first sketch of his delightful epistle, called the *Traveller*, to his brother Henry, a clergyman in Ireland, who giving up fame and fortune, had retired with an amiable wife to happiness and obscurity, on an income of only forty pounds a year. The great affection Goldsmith bore for his brother, is expressed in the poem before mentioned, and gives a striking picture of his situation.

From Geneva, Mr. Goldsmith and his pupil proceeded to the south of France, where the young man, upon some disagreement with his preceptor, paid him the small part of his salary which was due, and embarked at Marseilles for England. Our wanderer was left once more upon the world at large, and passed through a number of difficulties in traversing the greatest part France. At length his curiosity being gratified, he bent his course towards England, and arrived at Dover, the beginning of the winter, in the year 1758.

His finances were so low on his return to England, that he with difficulty got to the metropolis, his whole stock of cash amounting to no more than a few halfpence. An entire stranger in London, his mind was filled with the most gloomy reflections in consequence

of his embarrassed situation. He applied to several apothecaries, in hopes of being received in the capacity of a journeyman, but his broad Irish accent, and the uncouthness of his appearance, occasioned him to meet with insult from most of the medicinal tribe. The next day, however, a chemist near Fish-street, struck with his forlorn condition, and the simplicity of his manner, took him into his laboratory, where he continued till he discovered that his old friend, Dr. Sleigh, was in London. That gentleman received him with the warmest affection, and liberally invited him to share his purse till some establishment could be procured for him. Goldsmith, unwilling to be a burthen to his friend, a short time after eagerly embraced an offer which was made him to assist the late Rev. Dr. Milner, in instructing the young gentlemen at the academy at Peckham; and acquitted himself greatly to the Doctor's satisfaction for a short time; but having obtained some reputation by the criticisms he had written in the Monthly Review, Mr. Griffith, the principal proprietor engaged him in the compilation of it; and resolving to pursue the profession of writing, he returned to London, as the mart where abilities of every kind were sure of meeting distinction and reward. Here he determined to adopt a plan of the strictest economy, and, at the close of the year 1759, took lodgings in Green-arbour-court, in the Old Bailey, where he wrote several ingenious pieces. The late Mr. Newbery, who, at that time gave great encouragement to men of literary abilities, became a kind patron to our young author, and introduced him as one of the writers in the Public Ledger*, in which his Ci-

* During this time, (according to another account) he wrote for the British Magazine, of which Dr. Smollet was then editor, most of those *Essays* and *Tales*, which he afterwards collected and published in a seperate volume. He also wrote occasionally for the Critical Review; and it was the merit which he discovered in criticising a despicable translation of Ovid's *Fasti*, by a

tizen of the World originally appeared, under the title of "*Chinese Letters.*"

Fortune now seemed to take some notice of a man she had long neglected. The simplicity of his character, the integrity of his heart, and the merit of his productions, made his company very acceptable to a number of respectable persons; and about the middle of the year 1762, he emerged from his mean apartments near the Old Bailey to the politer air of the Temple, where he took handsome chambers, and lived in a genteel style.

Among many other persons of distinction who were desirous to know him, was the Duke of Northumberland, and the circumstance that attended his introduction to that nobleman is worthy of being related, in order to shew a striking trait of his character. "I "was invited, said the Doctor, "by my friend Percy, "to wait upon the Duke, in consequence of the sa- "tisfaction he had received from the perusal of one "of my productions, I dressed myself in the best man- "ner I could, and after studying some compliments "I thought necessary on such an occasion, proceeded "to Northumberland-house, and acquainted the ser- "vants that I had particular business with his Grace. "They shewed me into an anti-chamber, where after "waiting some time, a gentleman very elegantly dress- "ed made his appearance: Taking him for the Duke, "I delivered all the fine things I composed, in order "to compliment him on the honour he had done me; "when, to my great astonishment, he told me I had "mistaken him for his master, who would see me im- "mediately. At that instant the Duke came into the "apartment, and I was so confounded on the occa-

pedantic school master, and his *Enquiry into the Present State of Learning in Europe*, which first introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Smollet, who recommended him to several literati, and to most of the booksellers by whom he was afterwards patronized.

" sion, that I wanted words barely sufficient to express " the sense I entertained of the Duke's politeness, and " went away exceedingly chagrined at the blunder I " had committed."

The Doctor at the time of this visit was much embarrassed in his circumstances, but vain of the honour done him, was continually mentioning it. One of those ingenious executors of the law, a bailiff, who had a writ against him, determined to turn this circumstance to his own advantage; he wrote him a letter, that he was steward to a nobleman who was charmed with reading his last production, and had ordered him to desire the Doctor to appoint a place where he might have the honour of meeting him, to conduct him to his Lordship. The vanity of poor Goldsmith immediately swallowed the bait; he appointed the British Coffee-house, to which he was accompanied by his friend Mr. Hamilton, the printer of the Critical Review, who in vain remonstrated on the singularity of the application. On entering the coffee-room the bailiff paid his respects to the Doctor, and desired that he might have the honour of immediately attending him. They had scarce entered Pall-mall, in their way *to his Lordship*, when the bailiff produced his writ. Mr. Hamilton generously paid the money, and redeemed the Doctor from captivity.

The publications of his *Traveller*, his *Vicar of Wakefield*, and his *History of England*, were followed by his comedy of *The Good-natured Man*, at Covent-garden, theatre, which placed him in the first rank of modern writers.

Our Doctor, as he was now universally called, had a constant levee of his distressed countrymen, whose wants, as far as he was able, he always relieved; and he has often been known to leave himself even without a guinea, in order to supply the necessities of others.

Another feature of his character we cannot help laying before the reader. Previous to the publication of

his *Deserted Village*, the bookseller had given him a note for one hundred guineas for the copy, which the Doctor mentioned, a few hours after, to one of his friends, who observed it was a very great sum for so short a performance. 'In truth,' replied Goldsmith, 'I think so too; it is much more than the honest man 'can afford, or the piece is worth; I have not been 'easy since I received it; I will therefore go back and 'return him his note:' which he actually did, and left it entirely to the bookseller to pay him according to the profits produced by the sale of the poem, which turned out very considerable.

The author addresses this poem to his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds. He writes in the character of a native of a country village, to which he gives the name of Auburn, and which he pathetically addresses. He then proceeds to contrast the innocence and happiness of a simple and natural state with the miseries and vices that have been introduced by polished life.

The description of the parish priest (probably intended for a character of his brother Henry) would have done honour to any poet of any age. In this description, the simile of the bird teaching her young to fly, and of the mountain that rises above the storm, are not easy to be paralleled. The rest of the poem consists of the character of the village school-master, and a description of the village ale-house, both drawn with admirable propriety and force; a descant on the mischiefs of luxury and wealth; the variety of articial pleasures; the miseries of those who, for want of employment at home, are driven to settle new colonies abroad, and concludes with a beautiful apostrophe to poetry.

The doctor did not reap a profit from his poetical labours equal to those of his prose. The Earl of Lisburne, whose classical taste is well known, one day at a dinner of the Royal Academicians, lamented to the Doctor his neglecting the muses, and enquired of

him why he forsook poetry, in which he was sure of charming his readers, to compile histories, and write novels? The Doctor replied, 'My Lord, by courting 'the muses I shall starve, but by my other labours, I 'eat, drink, have good cloaths, and enjoy the luxu-'ries of life.'

During the last rehearsal of his comedy, intitled, *She Stoops to Conquer*, which Mr. Colman thought would not succeed, on the Doctor's objecting to the repetition of one of Tony Lumpkin's speeches, being apprehensive it might injure the play, the manager, with great keenness replied, 'Psha, my dear Doc-'tor, do not be fearful of *squibs*, when we have been 'sitting almost these two hours upon a *barrel of gun-'powder*.' The piece, however, contrary to Mr. Colman's expectation, was received with uncommon applause by the audience; and Goldsmith's pride was so hurt by the severity of the above observation, that it entirely put an end to his friendship for the gentleman who made it.

The success of the comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* produced a most illiberal person l attack on the author in one of the public prints:....that it was highly invidious any person will allow, when he reads the Traveller, called a *flimsy* poem, and the Deserted Village, said to be without *jancy*, *dignity*, *genius*, or *fire*. Enraged at this abusive publication, Dr. Goldsmith repaired to the house of the publisher, and after remonstrating on the *malignity* of this attack on his character, began to apply his cane to the shoulders of the *publisher*, who making a powerful resistance, from being the *defensive* soon became the *offensive* combatant. Dr. Kenrick, who was sitting in a private room of the publisher's, hearing a noise in the shop came in, put an end to the fight, and conveyed the Doctor to a coach. The papers instantly teemed with fresh abuse on the impropriety of the Doctor's attempting to beat a person in his own house, on which in the Daily

Advertiser of Wednesday, March 31, 1773, he inserted the following address:

'*To the Public.*

'LEST it should be supposed that I have been willing to correct in others an abuse of which I have been guilty myself, I beg leave to declare, that in all my life I never wrote, or dictated, a single paragraph, letter, or essay, in a newspaper, except a few moral essays, under the character of a Chinese, about ten years ago, in the Ledger; and a letter, to which I signed my name, in the St. James's Chronicle. If the liberty of the press therefore has been abused, I have had no hand in it.

'I have always considered the press as the protector of our freedom, as a watchful guardian, capable of uniting the weak against the encroachments of power. What concerns the public most properly admits of a public discussion. But of late, the press has turned from defending public interest, to making inroads upon private life: from combating the strong, to overwhelm the feeble. No condition is now too obscure for its abuse, and the protector is become the tyrant of the people. In this manner the freedom of the press is beginning to sow the seeds of its own dissolution; the great must oppose it from principle, and the weak from fear; till at last every rank of mankind shall be found to give up its benefits, content with security from its insults.

'How to put a stop to this licentiousness, by which all are indiscriminately abused, and by which vice consequently escapes in the general censure, I am unable to tell; all I could wish is, that as the law gives us no protection against the injury, so it should give calumniators no shelter after having provoked correction. The insults which we receive before the public, by being the more open are more dis-

'tressing; by treating them with silent contempt, we
'do not pay a sufficient deference to the opinion of
'the world. By recurring to legal redress, we too of-
'ten expose the weakness of the law, which only serves
'to increase our mortification by failing to relieve us.
'In short, every man should singly consider himself as
'a guardian of the liberty of the press, and as far as his
'influence can extend, should endeavour to prevent its
'licentiousness becoming at last the grave of its free-
'dom.

'OLIVER GOLDSMITH.'

Notwithstanding the great success of his pieces, by some of which it is asserted, upon good authority, that he cleared 1800l. in one year, his circumstances were by no means in a prosperous situation! partly owing to the liberality of his disposition, and partly to an unfortunate habit he had contracted of gaming, with the arts of which he was very little acquainted, and consequently became the prey of those who were unprincipled enough to take advantage of his ignorance.

Just before his death he formed a design for executing an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, the *prospectus* of which he actually printed and distributed among his acquaintance. In this work several of his literary friends (particularly Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Garrick) had promised to assist, and to furnish him with articles upon different subjects He had entertained the most sanguine expectation from the success of it. The undertaking, however, did not meet with that encouragement from the booksellers which he had imagined it would undoubtedly receive; and he used to lament this circumstance almost to the last hour of his existence.

He had been for some years afflicted, at different times, with a violent stranguary, which contributed not a little to embitter the latter part of his life; and

which, united with the vexation he suffered upon other occasions, brought on a kind of habitual dispondency. In this unhappy condition he was attacked by a nervous fever, which terminated in his dissolution, on the 4th day of April, 1774, in the 45th year of his age.

His remains were deposited in the burial ground belonging to the Temple, and a monument hath since been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, at the expence of a literary club to which he belonged. It consists of a large medallion exhibiting a good likeness of the Doctor, embellished with literary ornaments; underneath which is a tablet of white marble, with the following Latin inscription, written by his friend Dr. Samuel Johnson.

OLIVARI GOLDSMITH,

Poetæ, Physici, Historici;
Qui nullum fere scribendi genus
Non tetigit.

Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit,
Sive risus essent movendi,
Sive lacrymæ.

Affectuum potens at lenis dominator,
Ingenio sublimis....vividus, versatilis,
Oratione grandis nitidis venustus.
Hoc monumentum memoriam coluit
Sodalium amor,
Amicorum fides,
Lectorum veneratio.
Natus Hibernia Forniæ Lonfordiensis
In loco cui nomen Pallas
Nov. XXIX. MDCCXXXI.
Eblanæ literis institutus.
Obiit Londini
April IV. MDCCLXXIV.

Englished.
This monument is raised
To the memory of
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
Poet, Natural Philosopher and Historian.
Who left no species of writing untouched,
or
Unadorned by his pen;
Whether to move laughter,
Or draw tears:
He was a powerful master
Over the affections,
Though at the same time a gentle tyrant;
Of a genius at once sublime, lively, and
Equal to every subject:
In expression at once noble,
Pure and delicate.
His memory will last
As long as society retains affection;
Friendship is not void of honour,
And Reading wants not her admirers.
He was born in the kingdom of Ireland,
At Fernes, in the province
Of Leinster,
Where Pallas had set her name,
29th Nov. 1731.
He was educated at Dublin,
And died in London,
4th April 1774.

As to his character, it is strongly illustrated by Pope's line,

'In wit a man, simplicity a child.'

The learned leisure he loved to enjoy was too interrupted by distresses which arose from the c ness of his temper, and which sometimes threw into loud fits of passion; but this impetuosity was rected upon a moment's reflection, and his servants

been known upon these occasions purposely to throw themselves in his way, that they might profit by it immediately after, for he who had the good fortune to be reproved was certain of being rewarded for it. His disappointments at other times made him peevish and sullen, and he has often left a party of convivial friends abruptly in the evening, in order to go home and brood over his misfortunes.

The universal esteem in which his poems are held, and the repeated pleasure they give in the perusal, are striking proofs of their merit. He was a studious and correct observer of nature, happy in the selection of his images, in the choice of his subjects, and in the harmony of his versification; and, though his embarrassed situation prevented him from putting the last hand to many of his productions, his *Hermit*, his *Traveller*, and his *Deserted Village*, bid fair to claim a place among the most finished pieces in the English language.

The excellent poem of *Retaliation* was only intended for the Doctor's private amusement, and that of the particular friends who were its subject, and he unfortunately did not live to revise, or even finish it in the manner which he intended. The poem owed its birth to some preceding circumstances of festive merriment at a literary club, to which the Doctor belonged, and who proposed to write epitaphs on him. He was called on for Retaliation, and at their next meeting produced the poem.

The last work of this ingenious author was 'A 'History of the Earth and Animated Nature,' in 8 vols. 8vo, for which production his bookseller paid him 850l.

The Doctor seems to have considered attentively the works of the several authors who have wrote on this subject. If there should not be a great deal of discovery, or new matter, yet a judicious selection from abundant materials, is no small praise, and if the ex-

periments and discoveries of other writers are laid open in an agreeable dress, so pleasing as to allure the young reader into a pursuit of this sort of knowledge, we have no small obligations to this very engaging, writer.

Our author professes to have had a taste rather classical than scientific, and it was in the study of the classics that he first caught the desire of attaining a knowledge of nature. Pliny first inspired him, and he resolved to translate that agreeable writer, and by the help of a commentary to make his translation acceptable to the public.

It is not to be questioned that Dr. Goldsmith had he followed that plan would have marked out those inaccuracies and extravagancies, into which an easy credulity, or a want of attention, or the little progress of science in the world, in his age, had seduced his original author, and are the blemishes of that ingenious, inquisitive, and laborious writer.

The appearance of Mr. Buffon's work, however, induced the Doctor to change his plan, and instead of translating an ancient writer, he resolved to imitate the last and best of the modern, who had written on natural history.

The Doctor acknowledges to have the highest obligations to Buffon, as far as Buffon's work extends, and he could not, we imagine, have chosen to himself a better guide. The Doctor seems to profess, that from his first intention of a translation, to his execution of this work, his great object was to send out an agreeable work, and without flattery, this we think he has effected.

We will not presume to decide whether the adept will find himself enlightened, or his information extended, but undoubtedly the common reader will find his curiosity gratified, and that time agreeably disposed of, which he bestows on this work, and this seems to have been the object of the writer; and an author who has effected what he has proposed, is undoubtedly

intitled to all the praise that the nature of the work he has undertaken can pretend to.

The writer of these memoirs is indebted for the principal anecdotes contained in them, to a gentleman who well knows their authenticity, and who long lived with Dr. Goldsmith upon the most friendly terms, and never felt any sorrow more sincerely than that which was occasioned by his death.

THE

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE schoolmen had formerly a very exact way of computing the abilities of their saints or authors. Escobar, for instance, was said to have learning as five, genius as four, and gravity as seven. Caramuel was greater than he. His learnnig was as eight, his genius was as six, and his gravity as thirteen. Were I to estimate the merits of our Chinese philosopher by the same scale, I would not hesitate to state his genius still higher; but as to his learning and gravity, these I think might safely be marked as nine hundred and ninety-nine, within one degree of absolute frigidity.

Yet upon his first appearance here, many were angry not to find him as ignorant as a Tripoline ambassador, or an envoy from Mujac. They were surprised to find a man born so far from London, that school of prudence and wisdom, endued even with a moderate capacity. They expressed the same surprise at his knowledge that the Chinese do at ours. "How comes "it (said they) that the Europeans, so remote from "China, think with so much justice and precision! "they have never read our books, they scarcely know "even our letters, and yet they talk and reason just "as we do.*" The truth is, the Chinese and we are pretty near alike. Different degrees of refinement,

* Le Comte, vol. I p. 210.

and not of distance, mark the distinctions among mankind. Savages of the most opposite climates have all but one character of improvidence and rapacity; and tutored nations, however separate, make use of the very same methods to procure refined enjoyment.

The distinctions of polite nations are few; but such as are peculiar to the Chinese appear in every page of the following correspodence. The metaphors and allusions are all drawn from the East. Their formality our author carefully preserves. Many of these favourite tenets in morals are illustrated. The Chinese are always concise, so is he, simple, so is he. The Chinese are grave and sentimentous, so is he. But in one particular, the resemblance is peculiarly striking: the Chinese are often dull, and so is he. Nor has my assistance been wanting. We are told in an old romance, of a certain knight-errant and his horse who contracted an intimate friendship. The horse most usually bore the knight, but in cases of extraordinary dispatch, the knight returned the favour, and carried his horse. Thus in the intimacy between my author and me, he has usually given me a lift of his eastern sublimity, and I have sometimes given him a return of my colloquial ease.

Yet it appears strange in this season of panegyric, when scarce an author passes unpraised either by his friends or himself, that such merit as our philosopher's should be forgotten. While the epithets of ingenious, copious, elaborate, and refined, are lavished among the mob, like medals at a coronation the lucky prizes fall on every side, but not one on him. I could on this occasion make myself melancholy, by considering the capriciousness of public taste, or the mutability of fortune; but during this fit of morality, lest my reader should sleep, I'll take a nap myself, and when I awake tell him my dream.

I imagined the Thames was frozen over, and I stood by its side. Several booths were erected upon

the ice, and I was told by one of the spectators, that Fashion Fair was going to begin. He added, that every author who would carry his works there, might probably find a very good reception. I was resolved however to observe the humours of the place in safety from the shore, sensible that ice was at best precarious, and having been always a little cowardly in my sleep.

Several of my acquaintance seemed much more hardy than I, and went over the ice with intrepidity. Some carried their works to the fair on sledges, some on carts, and those which were more voluminous were conveyed in waggons. Their temerity astonished me. I knew their cargoes were heavy, and expected every moment they would have gone to the bottom. They all entered the fair, however, in safety, and each soon after returned to my great surprise, highly satisfied with his entertainment, and the bargains he had brought away.

The success of such numbers at last begun to operate upon me. If these, cried I, meet with favour and safety, some luck may, perhaps, for once attend the unfortunate. I am resolved to make a new adventure. The furniture, fripery, and fire-works of China, have long been fashionably bought up; I'll try the fair with a small cargo of Chinese morality. If the Chinese have contributed to vitiate our taste, I'll try how far they can help to improve our understanding. But as others have driven into the market in waggons, I cautiously begin in venturing with a wheel-barrow. Thus resolved, I baled up my goods, and fairly ventured; when, upon just entering the fair, I fancied the ice that had supported an hundred waggons before, cracked under me, and wheel-barrow and all went to the bottom.

Upon waking from my reverie, with the fright, I could not help wishing that the pains taken in giving this correspondence an English dress had been

employed in contriving new political systems, or new plots for farces. I might then have taken my station in the world, either as a poet or philosopher; and made one in those little societies where men club to raise each others reputations. But at present I belong to no particular class. I resemble one of those solitary animals, that has been forced from its forest to gratify human curiosity. My earliest wish was to escape unheeded through life: but I have been set up for halfpence, to fret and scamper at the end of my chain. Though none are injured by my rage, I am naturally too savage to court any friends by fawning; too obstinate to be taught new tricks: and too improvident to mind what may happen: I am appeased, though not contented: too indolent for intrigue, and too timid to push for favour, I am—But what signifies what I am.

Ἐλπὶς καὶ σύ τυχη, μέγα χαίρετε. τὸν λιμένα υμῶν.
οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ χ' ὑμῖν' παίζετε τὰς μετ' ἐμέ.

Fortune and Hope adieu! I see my port,
Too long your dupe: be others now your sport

LETTERS

FROM

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD,

TO

HIS FRIENDS IN THE EAST.

LETTER I.

To Mr. ——, *Merchant in London.*

Amsterdam.

SIR,

YOURS of the 13th instant, covering two bills, one on Messrs. R. and D. value 478l. 10s. and the other on Mr. ——, value 285l. duly came to hand; the former of which met with honour, but the other has been trifled with, and I am afraid will be returned protested.

The bearer of this is my friend, therefore let him be yours. He is a native of Honan in China, and one who did me signal services when he was a mandarine, and I a factor at Canton. By frequently conversing with the English there he has learned the language, though entirely a stranger to their manners and customs. I am told he is a philosopher: I am sure he is an honest man: that to you will be his best recommendation, next to the consideration of his being the friend of, Sir,

Yours, &c.

LETTER II.

From Lien Chi Altangi to ——, Merchant in Amsterda

London.

FRIEND OF MY HEART,

MAY the wings of peace rest upon thy dwellin and the shield of conscience preserve thee from vi and misery: for all thy favours, accept my gratitu and esteem, the only tributes a poor philosophic wa derer can return. Sure fortune is resolved to ma me unhappy, when she gives others a power of tes fying their friendship by actions and leaves me or words to express the sincerity of mine.

I am perfectly sensible of the delicacy by which y endeavour to lessen your own merit and my oblig tions. By calling your late instances of friendship or a return for former favours, you would induce me impute to your justice what I owe to your generosity

The services I did you at Canton, justice, humani and my office, bade me perform; those you have do me since my arrival at Amsterdam, no laws oblig you to, no justice required; even half your favo would have been greater than my most sanguine e pectations.

The sum of money therefore which you private conveyed into my baggage, when I was leaving H land, and which I was ignorant of till my arrival London, I must beg leave to return. You have be bred a merchant, and I scholar: you consequently lo money better than I. You can find pleasure in supe fluity, I am perfectly contented with what is sufficien take therefore what is yours; it may give you sor pleasure even though you have no occasion to use i my happiness it cannot improve, for I have already that I want.

My passage by sea from Rotterdam to England w more painful to me than all the journies I ever ma

on land. I have traversed the immeasurable wilds of Mogul Tartary; felt all the rigours of Siberian skies. I have had my repose a hundred times disturbed by invading savages, and have seen, without shrinking, the desert sands rise like a troubled ocean all around me: against these calamities I was armed with resolution; but in my passage to England, though nothing occurred that gave the mariners any uneasiness, yet to one who was never at sea before, all was a subject of astonishment and terror. To find the land disappear, to see our ship mount the waves quick as an arrow from the Tartar bow, to hear the wind howling through the cordage, to feel a sickness which depresses even the spirit of the brave; these were unexpected distresses, and consequently assaulted me unprepared to received them.

You men of Europe think nothing of a voyage by sea, with us of China, a man who has been from sight of land is regarded upon his return with admiration. I have known some provinces where there is not even a name for the ocean. What a strange people therefore am I got amongst, who have founded an empire on this unstable element, who have built cities upon billows that rise higher than the mountains of Tipartala, and make the deep more formidable than the wildest tempest.

Such accounts as these, I must confess, were my first motives for seeing England. These induced me to undertake a journey of seven hundred painful days, in order to examine into opulence, buildings, sciences, arts, and manufactures on the spot. Judge then how great is my disappointment on entering London, to see no signs of that opulence so much talked of abroad: wherever I turn, I am presented with a gloomy solemnity in the houses, the streets, and the inhabitants: none of that beautiful building which makes a principal ornament in the Chinese architecture. The streets of Nankin are sometimes strewed with gold leaf; very different

are those of London; in the midst of their pavements, a great lazy puddle moves muddily along; heavy laden machines, with wheels of unwieldy thickness, crowd up every passage; so that a stranger, instead of finding time for observation, is often happy if he has time to escape from being crushed to pieces.

The houses borrow very few ornaments from architecture; their chief decoration seems to be a paltry piece of painting, hung out at their doors or windows, at once a proof of their indigence and vanity...their vanity in each having one of those pictures exposed to public view; and their indigence, in being unable to get them better painted. In this respect the fancy of their painters is also deplorable. Could you believe it? I have seen five black lions and three blue boars, in less than a circuit of half a mile; and yet you know that animals of these colours are no where to be found, except in the wild imaginations of Europe.

From these circumstances in their buildings, and from the dismal look of the inhabitants, I am induced to conclude that the nation is actually poor; and that, like the Persians, they make a splendid figure every where but at home. The proverb of Xixofou is, that a man's riches may be seen in his eyes; if we judge of the English by this rule, there is not a poorer nation under the sun.

I have been here but two days, so will not be hasty in my decisions; such letters as I shall write to Fipsihi in Moscow, I beg you will endeavour to forward with all diligence; I shall send them open, in order that you may take copies or translations, as you are equally versed in the Dutch and Chinese languages. Dear friend, think of my absence with regret, as I sincerely regret yours; even while I write I lament our separation. Farewel.

LETTER III.

From Lien Chi Altangi, to the care of Fipsihi, Resident in Moscow; to be forwarded by the Russian Caravan to Fum Hoam, First President in the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

THINK not, O thou guide of my youth! that absence can impair my respect, or interposing trackless deserts, blot your reverend figure from my memory. The farther I travel, I feel the pain of separation with stronger force; those ties that bind me to my native country and you, are still unbroken. By every remove I only drag a greater length of chain.

Could I find aught worth transmitting from so remote a region as this to which I have wandered, I should gladly send it; but instead of this, you must be contented with a renewal of my former professions, and an imperfect account of a people with whom I am as yet but superficially acquainted. The remarks of a man who has been but three days in the country, can only be those obvious circumstances which force themselves upon the imagination: I consider myself here as a newly created being introduced into a new world; every object strikes with wonder and surprize. The imagination still unsated, seems the only active principle of the mind. The most trifling occurrences give pleasure, till the gloss of novelty is worn away. When I have ceased to wonder, I may possibly grow wise; I may then call the reasoning principle to my aid, and compare those objects with each other, which were before examined without reflection.

Behold me then in London, gazing at the strangers, and they at me. It seems they find somewhat absurd in my figure; and had I been never from home, it is possible I might find an infinite fund of ridicule in theirs; but by long travelling I am taught to laugh at folly alone, and to find nothing truly ridiculous but villainy and vice.

When I had just quitted my native country, and crossed the Chinese wall, I fancied every deviation from the customs and manners of China was a departing from nature; I smiled at the blue lips and red foreheads of the Tonguese; and could hardly contain when I saw the Daures dress their heads with horns; the Ostiacks powdered with red earth; and the Calmuck beauties, tricked out in all the finery of sheep skin, appeared highly ridiculous; but I soon perceived that the ridicule lay not in them but in me; that I falsely condemned others of absurdity, because they happened to differ from a standard originally founded in prejudice or partiality.

I find no pleasure therefore in taxing the English with departing from nature in their external appearance, which is all I yet know of their character; it is possible they only endeavour to improve her simple plan, since every extravagance in dress proceeds from a desire of becoming more beautiful than nature made us; and this is so harmless a vanity, that I not only pardon but approve it: a desire to be more excellent than others is what actually makes us so; and as thousands find a livelihood in society by such appetites, none but the ignorant inveigh against them.

You are not insensible, most reverend Fum Hoam, what numberless trades, even among the Chinese, subsist by the harmless pride of each other. Your noseborers, feet-swarthers, tooth stainers, eye-brow pluckers, would all want bread, should their neighbours want vanity. These vanities, however, employ much fewer hands in China than in England; a fine gentleman, or a fine lady, here dressed up to the fashion, seems scarcely to have a single limb that does not suffer some distortion from my art.

To make a fine gentleman, several trades are required but chiefly a barber: you have undoubtedly heard of the Jewish champion, whose strength lay in his hair: one would think that the English were for placing all wisdom there. To appear wise, nothing

more is requisite here, than for a man to borrow hair from the heads of all his neighbours, and clap it like a bush on his own; the distributors of law and physic stick on such quantities, that it is almost impossible, even in idea, to distinguish between the head and hair.

Those whom I have been now describing effect the gravity of the lion: those I am going to describe more resemble the pert vivacity of smaller animals. The barber, who is still master of the ceremonies, cuts their hair close to the crown; and then with a composition of meal and hog's lard, plasters the whole in such a manner as to make it impossible to distinguish whether the patient wears a cap or a plaster: but to make the picture more perfectly striking, conceive the tail of some beast, a greyhound's tail, or a pig's tail, for instance appended to the back of the head, and reaching down to that place where tails in other animals are generally seen to begin; thus be-tailed and be-powdered, the man of taste fancies he improves in beauty, dresses up his head-featured face in smiles, and attempts to look hideously tender. Thus equipped, he is qualified to make love, and hopes for success more from the powder on the outside of his head, than the sentiments within.

Yet when I consider what sort of a creature the fine lady is, to whom he is supposed to pay his addresses, it is not strange to find him thus equipped, in order to please. She is herself every whit as fond of powder, and tails, and hog's lard as he: to speak my secret sentiments, most reverend Fum, the ladies here are horridly ugly; I can hardly endure the sight of them; they no way resemble the beauties of China: the Europeans have a quite different idea of beauty from us; when I reflect on the small footed perfection of an eastern beauty, how is it possible I should have eyes for a woman whose feet are ten inches long? I shall never forget the beauties of my native city of Nangfew. How very broad their faces; how very short their noses; how very little their eyes; how very thin their lips; how very

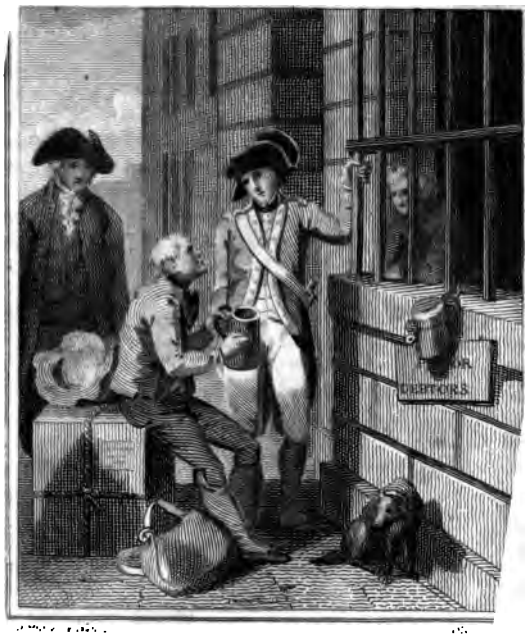
black their teeth; the snow on the tops of the Bao is not fairer than their cheeks; and their eye-brows are small as the line by the pencil of Quamsi. Here a lady with such perfection would be frightful? Dutch and Chinese beauties indeed have some resemblance. but English women are entirely different; red cheeks, big eyes, and teeth of a most odious whiteness, are not only seen here but whished for, and than they have such masculine feet, as actually serve some for walking!

Yet uncivil as nature has been, they seem resolved to outdo her in unkindness; they use white powder, blue powder, and black powder for their hair, a red powder for the face on some particular occasions.

They like to have the face of various colours, as among the Tartars of Coreki; frequently sticking on, with spittle, little black patches on every part of it, except on the tip of the nose, which I have never seen with a patch. You will have a better idea of their manner of placing these spots, when I have finished a map of an English face patched up to the fashion, which shall shortly be sent to increase your curious collection of paintings, medals, and monsters.

But what surprises more than all the rest is, what I have just now been credibly informed of by one of this country; "Most ladies here (says he) have two faces; one face to sleep in, and another to shew in company; the first is generally reserved for the husband and family at home, the other put on to please strangers abroad; the family face is often indifferent enough, but the out-door one looks something better; this is always made at the toilet, where the looking-glass, and toad-eater sit in council and settle the complexion of the day."

I cannot ascertain the truth of this remark; however, it is actually certain that they wear more cloaths within doors than without; and I have seen a lady who seemed to shudder at a breeze in her own apartments, [redacted] half naked in the streets. Farewel.



CITIZEN of the WORLD.

Letter 4

LETTER IV.

To the Same.

THE English seem as silent as the Japanese, yet vainer than the inhabitants of Siam. Upon my arrival, I attributed that reserve to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride. Condescend to address them first, and you are sure of their acquaintance; stoop to flattery, and you conciliate their friendship and esteem. They bear hunger, cold, fatigue, and all the miseries of life without shrinking: danger only calls forth their fortitude; they even exult in calamity; but contempt is what they cannot bear. An Englishman fears contempt more than death: he often flies to death as a refuge from its pressure; and dies when he fancies the world has ceased to esteem him.

Pride seems the source not only of their national vices, but of their national virtues. An Englishman is taught to love his king as his friend, but to acknowledge no other master than the laws which himself has contributed to enact. He despises those nations, who, that one may be free, are all content to be slaves; who first lift a tyrant into terror, and then shrink under his power, as if delegated from heaven. Liberty is echoed in all their assemblies, and thousands might be found ready to offer up their lives for the sound, though perhaps not one of all the number understands its meaning. The lowest mechanic however looks upon it as his duty to be a watchful guardian of his country's freedom, and often uses a language that might seem haughty, even in the mouth of the great emperor who traces his ancestry to the moon.

A few days ago, passing by one of their prisons, I could not avoid stopping, in order to listen to a dialogue which I thought might afford me some entertainment. The conversation was carried on between a debtor through the grate of his prison, a porter who had stop-

ped to rest his burthen, and a soldier at the window. The subject was upon a threatened invasion from France, and each seemed extremely anxious to rescue his country from the impending danger. "For my "part, (cries the prisoner) the greatest of my appre-"hensions is for our freedom: if the French should "conquer, what would become of English liberty? "My dear friends, liberty is the Englishman's prero-"gative; we must preserve that at the expence of our "lives; of that the French shall never deprive us: it "is not expected that men who are slaves themselves, "would preserve our freedom should they happen to "conquer." Ay, slaves, cries the porter, they are all slaves, fit only to carry burthens every one of them. Before I would stoop to slavery, may this be my poison (and he held the goblet in his hand) may this be my poison.....but I would sooner list for a soldier.

The soldier, taking the goblet from his friend, with much awe (fervently cried out, "It is not so much our liberties as our religion that would suffer by such a change: ay, our religion, my lads. May the devil sink me into flames (such was the solemnity of his adjuration) if the French should come over, but our religion would be utterly undone." So saying, instead of a libation, he applied the goblet to his lips, and confirmed his sentiments with a ceremony of the most persevering devotion.

In short, every man here pretends to be a politician; even the fair sex are sometimes found to mix the severity of national altercation with the blandishments of love, and often become conquerors by more weapons of destruction than their eyes.

The universal passion for politics is gratified by Daily Gazettes, as with us in China. But as in ours, the emperor endeavours to instruct his people; in theirs the people endeavour to instruct the administration. You must not, however, imagine, that they

who compile these papers have any actual knowledge of the politics, or the government of a state; they only collect their materials from the oracle of some coffee-house, which oracle has himself gathered them the night before from a beau at the gaming table, who has pillaged his knowledge from a great man's porter, who has had his information from the great man's gentleman, who has invented the whole story for his own amusement the night preceding.

The English in general seem fonder of gaining the esteem than the love of those they converse with: this gives a formality to their amusements; their gayest conversations have something too wise for innocent relaxation; though in company you are seldom disgusted with the absurdity of a fool; you are seldom lifted into rapture by those strokes of vivacity which give instant, though not permanent, pleasure.

What they want, however, in gaiety they make up in politeness. You smile at hearing me praise the English for their politeness; you have heard very different accounts from the missionaries at Pekin, who have seen such a different behaviour in their merchants and seamen at home. But I must still repeat it, the English seem more polite than any of their neighbours: their great art in this respect lies in endeavouring, while they oblige, to lessen the force of the favour. Other countries are fond of obliging a stranger; but seem desirous that he should be sensible of the obligation. The English confer their kindness with an appearance of indifference, and give away benefits with an air as if they despised them.

Walking a few days ago between an English and a Frenchman in the suburbs of the city, we were overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. I was unprepared; but they had each large coats which defended them from what seemed to me a perfect inundation. The Englishman seeing me shrink from the weather, accosted me thus: "Psha, man what dost shrink at? Here

" take this coat; I don't want it; I find it no way " useful to me: I had as lief be without it. The " Frenchman began to shew his politeness in turn. " My dear friend, (cries he) why won't you oblige me " by making use of my coat; you see how well it de- " fends me from the rain; I should not choose to part " with it to others, but to such a friend as you, I could " even part with my skin to do him service."

From such minute instances as these, most reverend Fum Hoam, I am sensible your sagacity will collect instruction. The volume of nature is the book of knowledge; and he becomes most wise who makes the most judicious reflection. Farewell.

LETTER V.

To the same.

I HAVE already informed you of the singular passion of this nation for politics. An Englishman, not satisfied with finding, by his own prosperity, the contending powers of Europe properly balanced, desires also to know the precise value of every weight in either scale. To gratify this curiosity, a leaf of political instruction is served up every morning with tea: when our politician has feasted upon this, he repairs to a coffee-house, in order to ruminate upon what he has read, and increase his collection; from thence he proceeds to the ordinary, inquires what news, and treasuring up every acquisition there, hunts about all the evening in quest of more, and carefully adds it to the rest. Thus at night he retires home, full of the important advices of the day; when lo! awaking next morning, he finds the instructions of yesterday a collection of absurdity or palpable falsehood. This, one would think, a mortifying repulse in the pursuit

wisdom; yet our politician, no way discouraged, hunts on in order to collect fresh materials, and in order to be again disappointed.

I have often admired the commercial spirit which prevails over Europe; have been surprised to see them carry on a traffic with productions that an Asiatic stranger should deem entirely useless. It is a proverb in China, that an European suffers not even his spittle to be lost: the maxim, however, is not sufficiently strong, since they sell even their lies to great advantage. Every nation drives a considerable trade in this commodity with their neighbours.

An English dealer in this way, for instance, has only to ascend to his work-house and manufacture a turbulent speech averred to be spoken in the senate; or a report supposed to be dropped at court; a piece of scandal that strikes at a popular Mandarine; or a secret treaty between two neighbouring powers. When finished, these goods are baled up and consigned to a factor abroad, who sends in return two battles, three sieges, and a shrewd letter filled with dashes — — — blanks and stars **** of great importance.

Thus you perceive that a single gazette is the joint manufacture of Europe: and he who would peruse it with a philosophical eye, might perceive in every paragraph something characteristic of the nation to which it belongs. A map does not exhibit a more distinct view of the boundaries and situation of every country, than its news does a picture of the genius and the morals of its inhabitants. The superstition and erroneous delicacy of Italy, the formality of Spain, the cruelty of Portugal, the fears of Austria, the confidence of Prussia, the levity of France, the avarice of Holland, the pride of England, the absurdity of Ireland, and the national partiality of Scotland, are all conspicuous in every page.

But, perhaps, you may find more satisfaction in a real newspaper than in my description of one; I there-

fore send a specimen, which may serve to exhibit the manner of their being written and distinguish the characters of the various nations which are united in its composition.

Naples. We have lately dug up here a curious Etruscan monument, broke in two in the raising. The characters are scarce visible; but Nugosi, the learned antiquary, supposes it to have been erected in honour of Picus, a Latin King, as one of the lines may be plainly distinguished to begin with a P. It is hoped this discovery will produce something valuable, as the literati of our twelve academies are deeply engaged in the disquisition.

Pisa. Since Father Fudgi, prior of St. Gilbert's, has gone to reside at Rome, no miracles have been performed at the shrine of St. Gilbert; the devout begin to grow uneasy, and some begin actually to fear that St. Gilbert has forsaken them with the reverend father.

Lucca. The administrators of our serene Republic have frequent conferences upon the part they shall take in the present commotions of Europe. Some are for sending a body of their troops, consisting of one company of foot, and six horsemen, to make a diversion in favour of the Empress queen; others are as strenuous asserters of the Prussian interest: what turn these debates may take, time only can discover. However, certain it is, we shall be able to bring into the field at the opening of the next campaign, seventy-five armed men, a commander in chief, and two drummers of great experience.

Spain. Yesterday the new king shewed himself to his subjects; and after having staid half an hour in his balcony, retired to the royal apartment. The night concluded, on this extraordinary occasion, with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

The queen is more beautiful than the rising sun, ar reckoned one of the first wits in Europe: she had

glorious opportunity of displaying the readiness of her invention, and her skill in repartee, lately at court. The Duke of Lerma, coming up to her with a low bow and a smile, and presenting a nosegay set with diamonds, "Madam, (cries he) I am your most "obedient humble servant." "Oh, Sir, (replies the "queen without any prompter, or the least hesitation), "I'm very proud of the very great honour you do "me." Upon which she made a low courtesy, and all the courtiers fell a laughing at the readiness and smartness of her reply.

Lisbon. Yesterday we had an "auto de fe," at which were burned three young women, accused of heresy, one of them of exquisite beauty; two Jews, and an old woman convicted of being a witch: one of the friars, who attended this last, reports, that he saw the devil fly out of her at the stake in the shape of a flame of fire. The populace behaved on this occasion with great good humour, joy, and sincere devotion.

Our merciful sovereign has been for some time past recovered of his fright: though so attrocious an attempt deserved to exterminate half the nation, yet he has been graciously pleased to spare the lives of his subjects, and not above five hundred have been broke upon the wheel or otherwise executed upon this horrid occasion.

Vienna. We have received certain advices, that a party of twenty thousand Austrians having attacked a much superior body of Prussians, put them all to flight, and took the rest prisoners of war.

Berlin. We have received certain advices, that a party of twenty thousand Prussians having attacked a much superior body of Austrians, put them to flight, and took a great number of prisoners, with their military chest, cannon, and baggage.

Though we have not succeeded this campaign to our wishes, yet, when we think of him who com-

mands us, we rest in security: while we sleep, our king is watchful for our safety.

Paris. We shall soon strike a signal blow. We have seventeen flat-bottomed boats at Havre. The people are in excellent spirits, and our ministers make no difficulty of raising the supplies.

We are all undone; the people are discontented to the last degree; the ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most rigorous methods to raise the expences of the war.

Our distresses are great; but Madam Pompadour continues to supply our king, who is now growing old, with a fresh lady every night. His health, thank Heaven, is still pretty well; nor is he in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal exercitation. He was so affrighted at the affair of Damien, that his physicians were apprehensive least his reason should suffer, but that the wretch's tortures soon composed the kingly terrors of his breast.

Engl nd. Wanted an usher to an academy. N. B. He must be able to read, dress hair, and must have had the small-pox.

Dublin. We hear there is a benevolent subscription on foot among the nobility and gentry of this kingdom, who are great patrons of merit, in order to assist Black and all Black in his contest with the Paddereen mare.

We hear from Germany, that the Prince Ferdinand has gained a complete victory, and taken twelve kettle-drums, five standards, and four waggons of ammunition, prisoners of war.

Edinburgh. We are positive when we say, that Saunders M'Gregor, who was lately executed for horse-stealing, is not a Scotchman, but born in Carrickfergus. Farewell.

LETTER VI.

Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, to Lien Chi Altangi, the discontented Wanderer, by the Way of Moscow.

WHETHER sporting on the flowery banks of the river Irtis, or scaling the steepy mountains of Douchenour: whether traversing the black deserts of Kobi, or giving lessons of politeness to the savage inhabitants of Europe. In what ever country, whatever climate, and whatever circumstances, all hail! May Tien, the universal soul, take you under his protection, and inspire you with a superior portion of himself.

How long, my friend, shall an enthusiasm for knowledge continue to obstruct your happiness, and tear you from all the connections that make life pleasing; how long will you continue to rove from climate to climate, circled by thousands, and yet, without a friend, feeling all the inconveniences of a crowd, and all the anxiey of being alone?

I know you will reply, that the refined pleasure of growing every day wiser is a sufficient recompence for every inconvenience. I know you will talk of the vulgar satisfaction of soliciting happiness from sensual enjoyment only; and probably enlarge upon the exquisite raptures of sentimental bliss. Yet, believe me, friend, you are deceived; all our pleasures, though seemingly never so remote from sense, derive their origin from some one of the senses. The most exquisite demonstration in mathematics, or the most pleasing disquisition in methaphysics, if it does not ultimately tend to increase some sensual satisfaction, is delightful only to fools, or to men who have by long habit contracted a false idea of pleasure: and he who separates sensual and sentimental enjoyment, seeking happiness

from mind alone, is in fact as wretched as the naked inhabitants of the forest, who places all happiness in the first, regardless of the latter. There are two extremes in this respect; the savage who swallows down the draught of pleasure, without staying to reflect on his happiness, and the sage who passeth the cup while he reflects on the conveniences of drinking.

It is with an heart full of sorrow, my dear Altangi, that I must inform you, that what the world calls happiness, must now be yours no longer. Our great emperor's displeasure at your leaving China contrary to the rules of our government, and the immemorial custom of the empire, has produced the most terrible effects. Your wife, daughter, and the rest of your family have been seized by his order, and appropriated to his use; all, except your son, are now the peculiar property of him who possesses all; him I have hidden from the officers employed for this purpose, and even at the hazard of my life I have concealed him. The youth seems obstinately bent upon finding you out, wherever you are; he is determined to face every danger that opposes his pursuit. Though yet but fifteen, all his father's virtues and obstinacy sparkle in his eyes, and mark him as one destined to no mediocrity of fortune.

You see, my dearest friend, what imprudence has brought thee to; from opulence, a tender family, surrounding friends, and your master's esteem, it has reduced thee to want, persecution, and, still worse to our mighty monarch's displeasure. Want of prudence is too frequently the want of virtue: nor is there on earth a more powerful advocate for vice than poverty. As I shall endeavour to guard thee from the one, so guard thyself from the other; and still think of me with affection and esteem. Farewell.

LETTER VII.

From Lien Chi Altangi, to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

(The Editor thinks proper to acquaint the reader, that the greatest part of the following letter seems to him to be little more than a rhapsody of sentences borrowed from Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.)

A WIFE, a daughter, carried into captivity to expiate my offence! a son scarce yet arrived at maturity, resolving to encounter every danger in the pious pursuit of one who has undone him! these indeed are circumstances of distress, though my tears were more precious than the gem of Golconda, yet would they fall upon such an occasion.

But I submit to the stroke of Heaven; I hold the volume of Confucius in my hand, and as I read, grow humble, and patient, and wise. We should feel sorrow, says he, but not sink under its oppression; the heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object, without being sullied by any. The wheel of fortune turns incessantly round, and who can say within himself, I shall to-day be uppermost? We should hold the immutable mean that lies between insensibility and anguish; our attempts should be, not to extinguish nature, but to repress it; not to stand unmoved at a distress, but endeavour to turn every disaster to our own advantage. Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

I fancy myself at present, O thou reverend disciple of Tao, more than a match for all that can happen; the chief business of my life has been to procure wisdom, and the chief object of that wisdom was to be happy. My attendance on your lectures, my conferences with the missionaries of Europe,

and all my subsequent adventures upon quitting China, were calculated to increase the sphere of my happiness, not my curiosity. Let European travellers cross seas and deserts, merely to measure the height of a mountain, to describe the cataract of a river, or tell the commodities which every country may produce; merchants or geographers, perhaps, may find profit by such discoveries, but what advantage can accrue to a philosopher from such accounts? who is desirous of understanding the human heart? who seeks to know the men of every country? who desires to discover those differences which result from climate, religion, education, prejudice, and partiality?

I should think my time very ill bestowed, were the only fruits of my adventures to consist in being able to tell, that a tradesman of London lives in a house three times as high as that of our great emperor; that the ladies wear longer cloaths than the men; that the priests are dressed in colours which we are taught to detest; and that the soldiers wear scarlet, which is with us the symbol of peace and innocence. How many travellers are there who confine their relations to such minute and useless particulars; for one who enters into the genius of those nations with whom he has conversed, who discloses their morals, their opinions, the ideas which they entertain of religious worship, the intrigues of their ministers, and their skill in sciences; there are twenty, who only mention some idle particulars, which can be of no real use to a philosopher. All their remarks tend, neither to make themselves nor others more happy; they no way contribute to controul their passions, to bear adversity, to inspire true virtue, or raise a detestation of vice.

Men may be very learned, and yet very miserable; it is easy to be a deep geometrician, or a sublime

astronomer, but very difficult to be a good man; I esteem, therefore the traveller who instructs the heart, but despise him who only indulges the imagination; a man who leaves home to mend himself and others, is a philosopher; but he, who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a vagabond. From Zerdusht down to him of Tyanea, I honnour all those great names who endeavoured to unite the world by travels; such men grew wiser as well as better the farther they departed from home, and seemed like rivers, whose streams are not only increased, but refined, as they travel from their source.

For my own part, my greatest glory is, that travelling has not more steeled my constitution against all vicissitudes of climate, and all the depression of fatigue, than it has my mind against the accidents of fortune, or the accesses of despair. Farewell.

LETTER VIII.

From Lien Chi Altangi, to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

HOW insupportable! oh thou possessor of heavenly wisdom, would be this separation, this immeasurable distance from my friends, were I not able thus to delineate my heart upon paper, and to send thee daily a map of my mind.

I am every day better reconciled to the people among whom I reside, and begin to fancy that in time I shall find them more opulent, more charitable, and more hospitable than I at first imagined. I begin to learn somewhat of their manners and customs, and see reasons for several deviations which they make from us, from whom all other nations derived their politeness as *well* as their original.

In spite of taste, in spite of prejudice, I now begin to think their women tolerable; I can now look on a languishing blue eye without disgust,' and pardon a set of teeth, even though whiter than ivory. I now begin to fancy there is no universal standard for beauty. The truth is, the manners of the ladies in this city are so very open, and so vastly engaging, that I am inclined to pass over the more glaring defects of their persons, since compensated by the more solid, yet latent beauties of the mind. What though they want black teeth, or are deprived of the allurements of feets no bigger than their thumbs, yet still they have souls, my friend, such souls, so free, so pressing, so hospitable, and so engaging.....I have received more invitations in the streets of London from the sex in one night, than I have met with at Pekin in twelve revolutions of the moon.

Every evening as I return home from my usual solitary excursions, I am met by several of those well disposed daughters of hospitality, at different times and in different streets, richly dressed, and with minds not less noble than their appearance. You know that nature has indulged me with a person by no means agreeable; yet are they too generous to object to my homely appearance; they feel no repugnance at my broad face and flat nose; they perceive me to be a stranger, and that alone is a sufficient recommendation. They even seem to think it their duty to do the honours of the country, by every act of complaisance in their power. One takes me under the arm, and in a manner forces me along; another catches me round the neck, and desires to partake in this office of hospitality, while a third, kinder still, invites me to refresh my spirits with wine. Wine is in England reserved only for the rich, yet here, even wine is given away to the stranger!

A few nights ago one of those generous creatures, dressed all in white, and flaunting like a meteor by

my side, forcibly attended me home to my own apartment. She seemed charmed with the elegance of the furniture, and the convenience of my situation. And well indeed she might, for I have hired an apartment for not less than two shillings of their money every week. But her civility did not rest here; for at parting, being desirous to know the hour, and perceiving my watch out of order, she kindly took it to be repaired by a relation of her own, which you may imagine will save some expence, and she assures me that it will cost her nothing. I shall have it back in a few days when mended, and I am preparing a proper speech expressive of my gratitude on the occasion: "Celestial excellence, (I intend to say) happy I am in having found out, after many painful adventures, a land of innocence and a people of humanity; I may rove into other climes, and converse with nations yet unknown, but where shall I meet a soul of such purity as that which resides in thy breast? sure thou hast been nurtured by the bill of the Shin Shin, or sucked the breast of a provident Gin Hiung. The melody of thy voice could rob the Chong Fou of her whelps, or inveigle the Boh that lives in the midst of the waters. Thy servant shall ever retain a sense of thy favours; and one day boast of thy virtue, sincerity and truth, among the daughters of China."

LETTER IX.

To the same.

I HAVE been deceived! she whom I fancied a daughter of paradise, has proved to be one of the infamous disciples of Han! I have lost a trifle, I have gained the consolation of having discovered a de-

ceiver. I once more, therefore, relax into my former indifference with regard to the English ladies; they once more begin to appear disagreeable in my eyes: thus is my whole time passed in forming conclusions, which the next minute's experience may probably destroy, the present moment becomes a comment on the past, and I improve rather in humility than wisdom.

Their laws and religion forbid the English to keep more than one woman. I therefore concluded that prostitutes were banished from society; I was deceived; every man here keeps as many wives as he can maintain; the laws are cemented with blood, praised, and disregarded. The very Chinese, whose religion allows him two wives, takes not half the liberties of the English in this particular. Their laws may be compared to the books of the Sybils, they are held in great veneration, but seldom read, or seldomer understood; even those who pretend to be their guardians, dispute about the meaning of many of them, and confess their ignorance of others. The law therefore which commands them to have but one wife, is strictly observed only by those for whom one is more than sufficient, or by such as have not money to buy two.

As for the rest, they violate it publicly, and some glory in its violation. They seem to think, like the Persians, that they give evident marks of manhood by increasing their seraglio. A mandarine, therefore here generally keeps four wives, a gentleman three, and a stage-player two. As for the magistrates, the country justices and squires, they are employed first in debauching young virgins, and then punishing the transgression.

From such a picture you will be apt to conclude, that he who employs four ladies for his amusement, has four times as much constitution to spare as he who is contented with one; that a mandarine is much cleverer than a gentleman, and a gentleman than

player; and yet it is quite the reverse; a mandarine is frequently supported on spindle shanks, appears emaciated by luxury, and is obliged to have recourse to variety, merely from the weakness, not the vigour, of his constitution, the number of his wives being the most equivocal symptom of his verility:

Beside the country squire, there is also another set of men, whose whole employment consists in corrupting beauty; these the silly part of the fair sex call amiable; the more sensible part of them, however, give them the title of abominable. You will probably demand what are the talents of a man thus carressed by the majority of the fair sex; What talents, or what beauty is he possessed of, superior to the rest of his fellows? To answer you directly, he has neither talents nor beauty, but then he is possessed of impudence and assiduity. With assiduity and impudence, men of all ages and all figures may commence admirers. I have been told of some who made professions of expiring for love, when all the world could perceive they were going to die of old age; and what is more surprising still, such battered beaux are generally most infamously successful.

A fellow of this kind employs three hours every morning in dressing his head, by which is understood only his hair.

He is a professed admirer, not of any particular lady, but of the whole sex.

He is to suppose every lady has caught cold every night, which gives him an opportunity of calling to see how she does the next morning.

He is upon all occasions to shew himself in very great pain for the ladies; if a lady drops even a pin, he is to fly in order to present it.

He never speaks to a lady, without advancing his mouth to her ear, by which he frequently addresses more senses than one.

Upon proper occasions, he looks excessively tender. This is performed by laying his hand upon his heart, shutting his eyes, and showing his teeth.

He is excessively fond of dancing a minuet with the ladies, by which is only meant walking round the floor eight or ten times with his hat on, affecting great gravity, and sometimes looking tenderly on his partner.

He never affronts any man himself and never resents an affront from another.

He has an infinite variety of small talk upon all occasions, and laughs when he has nothing more to say.

Such is the killing creature who prostrates himself to the sex till he has undone them; all whose submissions are the effects of design, and who, to please the ladies, almost becomes himself a lady.

LETTER X.

To the same.

I HAVE hitherto given you no account of my journey from China to Europe, of my travels through countries, where nature sports in primeval rudeness, where she pours forth her wonders in solitude, countries, from whence the rigorous climate, the sweeping inundation, the drifted desert, the howling forest, and mountains of immeasurable height, banish the husbandman, and spread extensive desolation; countries where the brown Tartar wanders for a precarious subsistence, with a heart that never felt pity, himself more hideous than the wilderness he makes.

You will easily conceive the fatigue of crossing vast tracts of land, either desolate, or still more dangerous by its inhabitants. The retreat of men who seem driven

from society, in order to make war upon all the human race, nominally professing a subjection to Moscovy or China, but without any resemblance to the countries on which they depend.

After I had crossed the great wall, the first objects that presented were the remains of desolated cities, and all the magnificence of venerable ruin. There were to be seen temples of beautiful structure, statues wrought by the hand of a master, and around a country of luxuriant plenty, but not one single inhabitant to reap the bounties of nature. These were prospects that might humble the pride of kings, and repress human vanity. I asked my guide the cause of such desolation. These countries, says he, were once the dominions of a Tartar prince, and these ruins the seat of arts, elegance, and ease. This prince waged an unsuccessful war with one of the emperors of China; he was conquered, his cities plundered, and all his subjects carried into captivity.

Such are the effects of the ambition of kings! Ten dervises, says the Indian proverb, shall sleep in peace upon a single carpet while two kings shall quarrel though they have kingdoms to divide them. Sure, my friend, the cruelty and the pride of man have made more deserts than nature ever made! she is kind, but man is ungrateful.

Proceeding in my journey through this pensive scene of desolated beauty, in a few days I arrived among the Daures, a nation still dependent on China. Xaixigar is their principal city, which, compared with those of Europe, scarcely deserves the name. The governors and other officers, who are sent yearly from Pekin, abuse their authority, and often take the wives and daughters of the inhabitants to themselves. The Daures accustomed to base submission, feel no resentment at those injuries, or stifle what they feel. Custom and necessity teach even barbarians the same art of dissimulation that ambition and intrigue inspire in the

breast of the polite. Upon beholding such unlicen stretches of power; alas, thought I, how little does wise and good emperor know of these intolerable actions! these provinces are too distant for compla and to insignificant to expect redress. The more tant the government, the honester should be the g ernor to whom it is intrusted; for hope of impunit a strong inducement to violation.

The religion of the Daures is more absurd t even that of the sectaries of Fohi. How would you surprised, O sage disciple and follower of Confuci you who believe one eternal intelligent cause of should you be present at the barbarous ceremonie this infatuated people! How would you deplore blindness and folly of mankind! His boasted rea seems only to light him astray, and brutal inst more regularly points out the path to happiness. Co you think it? they adore a wicked divinity; they him and they worship him; they imagine him a licious being, ready to injure and ready to be appe ed? The men and women assemble at midnight hut, which serves for a temple. A priest stretc himself on the ground, and all the people pour fo the most horrid cries, while drums and timbrels su the infernal concert. After this dissonance, misca music, has continued about two hours, the priest r from the ground, assumes an air of inspiration, gr big with the inspiring dæmon, and pretends to a s in futurity.

In every country, my friend, the bonzes, the br mans, and the priests, deceive the people; all refo ations begin from the laity; the priests point us the way to heaven with their fingers, but stand themselves, nor seem to travel towards the countr view.

The customs of this people correspond to th religion: they keep their dead for three days in

same bed where the person died; after which they bury him in a grave moderately deep, but with the head still uncovered. Here for several days they present him different sorts of meats, which, when they perceive he does not consume, they fill up the grave, and desist from desiring him to eat for the future. How can mankind be guilty of such strange absurdity, to entreat a dead body, already putrid, to partake of the banquet! Where, I again repeat it, is human reason? not only some men, but whole nations, seem divested of its illumination. Here we observe a whole country adoring a divinity through fear, and attempting to feed the dead. These are their most serious and religious occupations; are these men rational, or are not the apes of Borneo more wise?

Certain I am, O thou instructor of my youth! that without philosophers, without some few virtuous men, who seem to be of a different nature from the rest of mankind; without such as these, the worship of a wicked divinity would surely be established over every part of the earth. Fear guides more to their duty than gratitude: for one man who is virtuous from the love of virtue, from the obligation which he thinks he lies under to the giver of all, there are ten thousands who are good only from their apprehensions of punishment. Could these last be persuaded, as the Epicurians were, that heaven had no thunders in store for the villain, they would no longer continue to acknowledge subordination, or thank that being who gave him existence. Adieu.

LETTER XI.

To the same.

FROM such a picture of nature in primeval simplicity, tell me, my much respected friend, are you in love with fatigue and solitude? Do you sigh for the severe frugality of the wandering Tartar, or regret being born amidst the luxury and dissimulation of the polite? Rather tell me, has not every kind of life vices peculiarly its own? Is it not a truth, that refined countries have more vices, but those not so terrible; barbarous nations few, and they of the most hideous complexion! Perfidy and fraud are the vices of civilized nations, credulity and violence those of the inhabitants of the desert. Does the luxury of the one produce half the evils of the inhumanity of the other? Certainly those philoposophers who declaim against luxury, have but little undersrood its benefits; they seem insensible that to luxury we owe, not only the greatest part of our knowledge, but even of our virtues.

It may sound fine in the mouths of a declaimer, when he talks of subduing our appetites, of teaching every sense to be content with a bare sufficiency, and of supplying only the wants of nature; but is there not more satisfaction in indulging those appetites, if with innocence and safety, than in restraining them? Am not I better pleased in enjoyment, than in the sullen satisfaction of thinking that I can live without enjoyment? The more various our artificial necessities, the wider is our circle of pleasure; for all pleasure consists in obviating necessities as they rise; luxury, therefore, as it increases our wants, increases our capacity for happiness.

Examine the history of any country remarkable for opulence and wisdom, you will find they would never have been wise, had they not been first luxurious? you will find poets, philosophers, and even patriots, marching in luxury's train. The reason is obvious; we then only are curious after knowledge, when we find it connected with sensual happiness. The senses ever point out the way, and reflection comments upon the discovery. Inform a native of the desert of Kobi of the exact measure of the parallax of the moon, he finds no satisfaction at all in the information; he wonders how any could take such pains, and lay out such treasures in order to solve so useless a difficulty; but connect it with his happiness, by shewing that it improves navigation, that by such an investigation he may have a warmer coat, a better gun, or a finer knife, and he is instantly in raptures at so great an improvement. In short, we only desire to know what we desire to possess; and whatever we may talk against it, luxury adds the spur to curiosity, and gives us a desire of becoming more wise.

But not our knowledge only but our virtues are improved by luxury. Observe the brown savage of Thibet, to whom the fruits of the spreading pomegranate supply food, and its branches an habitation: such a character has few vices I grant, but those he has are of the most hideous nature; rapine and cruelty are scarce crimes in his eye; neither pity nor tenderness, which ennoble every virtue, have any place in his heart; he hates his enemies, and kills those he subdues. On the other hand, the polite Chinese and civilized European, seem even to love their enemies. I have just now seen an instance, where the English have succoured those enemies whom their own countrymen have actually refused to relieve.

The greater the luxuries of every country, the more closely, politically speaking, is that country united. Luxury is the child of society alone, the lux-

urious man stands in need of a thousand different artists to furnish out his happiness; it is more likely, therefore, that he should be a good citizen, who is connected by motives of self-interest with so many, than the abstemious man, who is united to none.

In whatsoever light, therefore, we consider luxury, whether as employing a number of hands naturally too feeble for more laborious employment, as finding a variety of occupations for others who might be totally idle, or as furnishing out new inlets to happiness, without encroaching on mutual property, in whatever light we regard it, we shall have reason to stand up in its defence, and the sentiment of Confucius still remains unshaken, "That we should enjoy as many of the luxuries of life as are consistent with our own safety, and the prosperity of others; and that he who finds out a new pleasure, is one of the most useful members of society."

LETTER VII.

To the same.

FROM the funeral solemnities of the Daures, who think themselves the politest people in the world, I must take a transition to the funeral solemnities of the English, who think themselves as polite as they. The numberless ceremonies which are used here when a person is sick, appear to me so many evident marks of fear and apprehension. Ask an Englishman, however, whether he is afraid of death, and he boldly answers in the negative; but observe his behaviour in circumstances of approaching sickness, and you will find his actions give his assertion the lie.

The Chinese are very sincere in this respect; they hate to die, and they confess their terrors; a great

part of their life is spent in preparing things proper for their funeral; a poor artizan shall spend half his income in providing himself a tomb twenty years before he wants it: and denies himself the necessaries of life, that he may be amply provided for when he shall want them no more.

But people of distinction in England really deserve pity, for they die in circumstances of the most extreme distress. It is an established rule, never to let a man know that he is dying: physicians are sent for, the clergy are called, and every thing passes in silent solemnity round the sick bed; the patient is in agonies, looks round for pity, yet not a single creature will say that he is dying. If he is possessed of fortune, his relations intreat him to make his will, as it may restore the tranquillity of his mind. He is desired to undergo the rites of the church, for decency requires it. His friends take their leave, only because they do not care to see him in pain: in short, an hundred stratagems are used to make him do what he might have been induced to perform only by being told,.... Sir, you are past all hopes, and had as good think decently of dying.

Besides all this, the chamber is darkened, the whole house echoes to the cries of the wife, the lamentations of the children, the grief of the servants, and the sighs of friends. The bed is surrounded with priests and doctors in black, and only flambeaux emit a yellow gloom. Where is the man, how intrepid soever, that would not shrink at such a hideous solemnity? For fear of affrighting their expiring friends, the English practise all that can fill them with terror. Strange effect of human prejudice, thus to torture merely from mistaken tenderdess!

You see, my friend, what contradictions there are in the tempers of those islanders; when prompted by ambition, revenge or disappointments, they meet death with the utmost resolution; the very man

who in his bed would have trembled at the aspect of a doctor, shall go with intrepidity to attack a bastion, or deliberately noose himself up in his garters.

The passion of the Europeans for magnificent interments is equally strong with that of the Chinese. When a tradesman dies, his frightful face is painted up by an undertaker, and placed in a proper situation to receive company, this is called lying in state. To this disagreeable spectacle all the idlers in town flock and learn to loathe the wretch dead whom they despised when living. In this manner you see some who would have refused a shilling to save the life of their dearest friend, bestow thousands on adorning their putrid corpse. I have been told of a fellow, who grew rich by the price of blood, left it in his will that he should lie in state, and thus unknowingly gibitted himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion.

When the person is buried, the next care is to make his epitaph; they are generally reckoned best which flatter most to such relations therefore as have received most benefits from the defunct, discharge this friendly office, and generally flatter in proportion to their joy. When we read those monumental histories of the dead, it may be justly said, that all men are equal in the dust; for they all appear equally remarkable for being the most sincere christians, the most benevolent neighbours, and the honestest men of their time. To go through an European country one would be apt to wonder how mankind could have so basely degenerated from such excellent ancestors; every tomb pretends to claim your reverence and regret: some are praised for piety in those inscriptions who never entered the temple until they were dead; some are praised for being excellent poets who were never mentioned, except for their dulness, when living; others for sublime orators, who were never noted except for their impudence; and others still for

military achievements, who were never in any other skirmishes but with the watch. Some even make epitaphs for themselves, and bespeak the readers good-will. It were indeed to be wished, that every man would early learn in this manner to make his own; that he would draw it up in terms as flattering as possible, and that he would make it the employment of his whole life to deserve it.

I have not yet been in a place called Westminster abbey, but soon intend to visit it. There I am told I shall see justice done to deceased merit: none, I am told, are permitted to be buried there but such as have adorned as well as improved mankind. There no intruders, by the influence of friends or fortune, presume to mix their unhallowed ashes with philosophers, heroes, and poets. Nothing but true merit has a place in that awful sanctuary: the guardianship of the tombs is committed to several reverend priests, who are never guilty, for a superior reward, of taking down the names of good men, to make room for others of equivocal character, nor ever profane the sacred walls with pageants, that posterity cannot know, or shall blush to own.

I always was of opinion, that sepulchral honours of this kind should be considered as a national concern, and not trusted to the care of the priests of any country, how respectable soever: but from the conduct of the reverend personages, whose disinterested patriotism I shall shortly be able to discover, I am taught to retract my former sentiments. It is true, the Spartans and the Persians made a fine political use of sepulchral vanity; they permitted none to be thus interred who had not fallen in the vindication of their country: a monument thus became a real mark of distinction; it nerved the hero's arm with tenfold vigour; and he fought without fear who only fought for a grave. Farewel.

LETTER XIII.

To the same.

I AM just returned from Westminster Abbey, the place of sepulture for the philosophers, heroes, and kings of England. What a gloom do monumental inscriptions, and all the venerable remains of deceased merit inspire! Imagine a temple marked with the hand of antiquity, solemn as religious awe, adorned with all the magnificence of barbarous profusion, dim windows, fretted pillars, long colonades, and dark ceilings. Think then, what were my sensations at being introduced to such a scene. I stood in the midst of the temple, and threw my eyes round on the walls filled with statues, the inscriptions, and the monuments of the dead.

Alas, I said to myself, how does pride attend the puny child of dust even to the grave! Even humble as I am, I possess more consequence in the present scene, than the greatest hero of them all; they have toiled for an hour to gain a transient immortality, and are at length retired to the grave, where they have no attendant but the worm, none to flatter but the epitaph.

As I was indulging such reflections, a gentleman dressed in black, perceiving me to be a stranger came up, entered into conversation, and politely offered to be my instructor and guide through the temple. If any monument, said he, should particularly excite your curiosity, I shall endeavour to satisfy your demands. I accepted with thanks the gentleman's offer, adding, that "I was come to observe the policy, the wisdom, and the justice of the English, in conferring rewards upon deceased merit. If adulation like this, continued I, be properly conducted,

as it can no wise injure those who are flattered, so it may be a glorious incentive to those who are now capable of enjoying it. It is the duty of every good government to turn this monumental pride to its own advantage, to become strong in the aggregate, from the weakness of the individual. If none but the truly great have a place in this awful repository, a temple like this will give the finest lessons of morality, and be a strong incentive to a true ambition. I am told that none have a place here but characters of the most distinguished merit." The man in black seemed impatient at my observations, so I discontinued my remarks, and we walked on together to take a view of every particular monument in order as it lay.

As the eye is naturally caught by the finest objects, I could not avoid being particularly curious about one monument, which appeared more beautiful than the rest; that, said I to my guide, I take to be the tomb of some very great man. By the peculiar excellence of the workmanship, and the magnificence of the design, this must be a trophy raised to the memory of some king who has saved his country from ruin, or law-giver, who has reduced his fellow-citizens from anarchy into just subjection—It is not requisite, replied my companion, smiling, to have such qualifications in order to have a very fine monument here. More humble abilities will suffice. "What, I suppose then, the gaining two or three battles, or the taking half a score towns, is thought a sufficient qualification?" Gaining battles or taking towns, replied the man in black, may be of service, but a gentleman may have a very fine monument here without ever seeing a battle or siege. "This then is the monument of some poet, I presume, or one whose wit has gained him immortality?" No, Sir, replied my guide, the gentleman who lies here never made verses; and as for wit, he despised it in others, be-

cause he had none himself. "Pray tell me then in a word, (said I peevishly) what is the great man who lies here particularly remarkable for?" Remarkable, Sir! said my companion; why, Sir, the gentleman that lies here is remarkable————for a tomb in Westminster Abbey. "But head of my ancestors! how has he got here? I fancy he could never bribe the guardians of the temple to give him a place: should he not be ashamed to be seen among company, where even moderate merit would look like infamy?" I suppose, replied the man in black, the gentleman was rich, and his friends, as is usual in such a case, told him he was great. He readily believed them; the guardians of the temple, as they got by the self-delusion, were ready to believe him too; so he paid his money for a fine monument; and the workman, as you see, has made him one of the most beautiful. Think not, however, that this gentleman is singular in his desire of being buried among the great; there are several others in the temple, who, hated and shunned by the great while alive, have come here, fully resolved to keep them company now they are dead.

As we walked along to a particular part of the temple; There, says the gentleman, pointing with his finger, that is the poet's corner; there you see the monument of Shakespeare, and Milton, and Prior, and Drayton. Drayton, I replied, I never heard of him before; but I have been told of one Pope, is he there? It is time enough, replied my guide, these hundred years; he is not long dead, people have not done hating him yet. Strange, cried I, can any be found to hate a man whose life was wholly spent in entertaining and instructing his fellow-creatures? Yes, says my guide, they hate him for that very reason. There are a set of men, called answerers of books who take upon them to watch the republic of letters, and distribute reputation by the sheet: they somewhat resemble the eunuchs in a seraglio, who are incapable

of giving pleasure themselves, and hinder those that would. These answerers have no other employment but to cry out Dunce and Scribbler, to praise the dead, and revile the living, to grant a man of confessed abilities some small share of merit, to applaud twenty blockheads, in order to gain the reputation of candour, and to revile the moral character of the man whose writings they cannot injure. Such wretches are kept in pay by some mercenary bookseller, or more frequently the bookseller himself takes this dirty work off their hands, as all that is required is to be very abusive and very dull; every poet of any genius is sure to find such enemies; he feels, though he seems to despise their malice; they make him miserable here, and in pursuit of empty fame, at last he gains solid anxiety.

"Has this been the case with every poet I see here?" (cried I)—Yes, with every mother's son of them, replied he, except he happened to be born a mandarine. If he has much money, he may buy reputation from your book answerers, as well as a monument from the guardians of the temple.

"But are there not some men of distinguished taste, as in China, who are willing to patronize men of merit, and soften the rancour of malevolent dulness?"

I own there are many, replied the man in black; but, alas! Sir, the book answerers crowd about them, and call themselves the writers of books; and the patron is too indolent to distinguish: thus poets are kept at a distance, while their enemies eat up all their rewards at the manderine's table.

Leaving this part of the temple, we made up to an iron gate, through which my companion told me we were to pass, in order to see the monuments of the kings. Accordingly I marched up without further ceremony, and was going to enter, when a person who held the gate in his hand told me I must pay first. I was surprised at such a demand; and asked the man

whether the people of England kept a show? Whether the paltry sum he demanded was not a national reproach? Whether it was not more to the honour of the country to let their magnificence or their antiquities be openly seen, than thus meanly to tax a curiosity which tended to their own honour? As for your questions, replied the gate-keeper, to be sure they may be very right, because I don't understand them: but as for that threepence, I farm it, from one who rents it from another, who hires it from a third; who leases it from the guardians of the temple, and we all must live. I expected upon paying here, to see something extraordinary, since what I have seen for nothing filled me with so much surprise; but in this I was disappointed; there was little more within than black coffins, rusty armour, tattered standards, and some few slovenly figures in wax. I was sorry I had paid, but I comforted myself by considering it would be my last payment. A person attended us, who, without once blushing, told a hundred lies: he talked of a lady who died by pricking her finger, of a king with a golden head, and twenty such pieces of absurdity.—Look ye there, gentlemen, says he pointing to an old oak chair, there's a curiosity for ye; in that chair the kings of England were crowned; you see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's pillow. I could see no curiosity either in the oak chair or the stone; could I, indeed, behold one of the old kings of England seated in this, or Jacob's head laid upon the other, there might be something curious in the sight, but in the present case, there was no more reason for my surprise, than if I should pick a stone from the streets, and call it a curiosity, merely because one of their kings happened to tread upon it as he passed in a procession.

From hence our conductor led us through several dark walks and winding ways, uttering lies, talking to himself, and flourishing a wand which he held in his

hand. He reminded me of the black magicians of Kobi. After we had been almost fatigued with a variety of objects, he, at last desired me to consider attentively a certain suit of armour, which seemed to shew nothing remarkable. This armour, said he, belonged to General Monk. "Very surprising that a General should wear armour!" And pray, added he, observe this cap—this is General Monk's cap. "Very strange indeed, very strange, that a General should have a cap also! Pray, friend, what might have this cap cost originally?" That, Sir, said he, I don't know, but this cap is all the wages I have for my trouble. "A very small recompence, truly," (said I)...Not so very small, replied he, for every gentleman puts some money into it, and I spend the money. "What more money! still more money!" Every gentleman gives something, Sir. I'll give thee nothing returned I; the guardians of the temple should pay your wages, friend, and not permit you to squeeze thus from every spectator. When we pay our money at the door to see a show, we never give more as we are going out. Surely the guardians of the temple can never think they get enough. Shew me the gate; if I stay longer, I may probably meet with more of those ecclesiastical beggars.

Thus leaving the temple precipitately, I returned to my lodgings, in order to ruminate over what was great, and to despise what was mean in the occurrences of the day.

LETTER XIV.

From the Same.

I WAS some days ago agreeably surprised by a message from a lady of distinction, who sent me word that she most passionately desired the pleasure of my acquaintance, and with the utmost impatience expected an interview. I will not deny, my dear Fum Hoam, but that my vanity was raised at such an invitation; I flattered myself that she had seen me in some public place, and had conceived an affection for my person, which thus induced her to deviate from the usual decorums of the sex. My imagination painted her in all the bloom of youth and beauty. I fancied her attended by the loves and graces; and I set out with the most pleasing expectations of seeing the conquest I had made.

When I was introduced into her apartment my expectations were quickly at an end; I perceived a little shrivelled figure, indolently reclined on a sofa, who nodded by way of approbation at my approach. This, as I was afterwards informed, was the lady herself, a woman equally distinguished for rank, politeness, taste, and understanding. As I was dressed after the fashion of Europe, she had taken me for an Englishman, and consequently saluted me in her ordinary manner: but when the footman informed her Grace that I was the gentleman from China, she instantly lifted herself from the couch, while her eyes sparkled with unusual vivacity. "Bless me! can this be the gentle-"man that was born so far from home! what an un-"usual share of somethingness in his whole appear-"ance? Lord, how I am charmed with the outlandish "cut of his face! how bewitching the exotic breadth "of his forehead! I would give the world to see

" him in his own country dress. Pray turn about, " Sir, and let me see you behind. There! there's " a travelled air for you! You that attend there, " bring up a plate of beef cut into small pieces; I have " a violent passion to see him eat. Pray, Sir, have " you got your chop sticks about you? It will be so " pretty to see the meat carried to the mouth with a " jerk. Pray speak a little Chinese: I have learned " some of the language myself. Lord, have you no- " thing pretty from China about you; something that " one does not know what to do with? I have got " twenty things from China that are of no use in the " world. Look at those jars, are they of the right pea " green: these are the furniture."....Dear Madam, " (said I) those, though they may appear fine in your " eyes, are but paltry to a Chinese; but as they are " useful utensils, it is proper they should have a place " in every apartment." Useful! Sir, replied the lady; sure you mistake, they are of no use in the world. " What! are they not filled with an infusion of tea, as " in China?" (replied I)...Quite empty and useless, upon my honour, Sir. " Then they are the most cum- " brous and clumsy furniture in the world, as nothing " is truly elegant but what unites use with beauty." I protest (says the lady) I shall begin to suspect thee of being an actual barbarian. I suppose also you hold my two beautiful pagods in contempt. " What! (cried I) has Fohi spread his gross super- " stition here also? Pagods of all kinds are my aver- " sion." A Chinese, a traveller, and want taste! it surprises me. Pray, Sir, examine the beauties of that Chinese temple which you see at the end of the gar- den. Is there any thing in China more beautiful? " Where I stand I see nothing, Madam, at the end of " the garden that may not as well be called an Egyp- " tian pyramid as a Chinese temple; for that little " building in view is as like the one as the other." What! Sir, is that not a Chinese temple? you must

surely be mistaken? Mr. Freeze, who designed it, calls it one, and nobody disputes his pretensions to taste. I now found it vain to contradict the lady in any thing she thought fit to advance? so was resolved rather to act the disciple than the instructor. She took me through several rooms, all furnished, as she told me, in the Chinese manner; sprawling dragons, squatting pagods, and clumsy mandarines, were stuck upon every shelf: in turning round, one must have used caution not to demolish a part of the precarious furniture.

In a house like this, thought I, one must live continually upon the watch; the inhabitant must resemble a knight in an enchanted castle, who expects to meet an adventure at every turning. "But madam, (said I), "do no accidents ever happen to all this finery?"... Man, Sir, (replied the lady) is born to misfortunes; and it is but fit I should have a share. Three weeks ago, a careless servant snapped off the head of a favourite mandarine: I had scarce done grieving for that, when a monkey broke a beautiful jar; this I took the more to heart, as the injury was done me by a friend: however, I survived the calamity; when yesterday crash went half a dozen dragons upon the marble hearthstone; and yet I live: I survive it all: you cannot conceive what comfort I find under afflictions from philosophy. There is Seneca and Bolingbroke, and some others, who guide me through life, and teach me to support its calamities...I could not but smile at a woman who makes her own misfortunes, and then deplores the miseries of her situation. Wherefore, tired of acting with dissimulation, and willing to indulge my meditations in solitude, I took leave just as the servant was bringing in a plate of beef, pursuant to the directions of his mistress. Adieu.

LETTER XV.

From the same.

THE better sort here pretend to the utmost compassion for animals of every kind. To hear them speak, a stranger would be apt to imagine they could hardly hurt the gnat that stung them; they seem so tender and so full of pity, that one would take them for the harmless friends of the whole creation; the protectors of the meanest insect or reptile that was privileged with existence. And yet, would you believe it, I have seen the very men who have thus boasted of their tenderness, at the same time devouring the flesh of six different animals tossed up in a fricassee. Strange contrariety of conduct; they pity and they eat the objects of their compassion. The lion roars with terror over its captive; the tyger sends forth its hideous shrieks to intimidate its prey; no creature shews any fondness for its short lived prisoner, except a man and a cat.

Man was born to live with innocence and simplicity, but he has deviated from nature: he was born to share the bounties of heaven, but he has monopolized them; he was born to govern the brute creation, but he is become their tyrant. If an epicure now should happen to surfeit on his last night's feast, twenty animals the next day are to undergo the most exquisite tortures, in order to provoke his appetite to another guilty meal. Hail, O ye simple, honest bramins of the east! ye inoffensive friends of all that were born to happiness as well as you? you never sought a short lived pleasure from the miseries of other creatures. You never studied the tormenting arts of ingenious refinement; you never surfeited upon a guilty meal. How much more purified and re-

fined are all your sensations than ours! you distinguish every element with the utmost precision; a stream untasted before is a new luxury, a change of air is a new banquet, too refined for western imaginations to conceive.

Though the Europeans do not hold the transmigration of souls, yet one of their doctors has with great force of argument, and great plausibility of reasoning, endeavoured to prove, that the bodies of animals are the habitations of dæmons and wicked spirits which are obliged to reside in these prisons, till the resurrection pronounces their everlasting punishment; but are previously condemned to suffer all the pains and hardships inflicted upon them by man, or by each other here. If this be the case, it may frequently happen, that while we whip pigs to death, or boil live lobsters, we are putting some old acquaintance, some near relation, to excruciating tortures, and are serving him up to the very same table where he was once the most welcome companion.

"Kabul, says the Zendavesta, was born on the "rushy banks of the river Mawra: his possessions "were great, and his luxuries kept pace with the "affluence of his fortune; he hated the harmless "bramins, and despised their holy religion; every "day his table was decked out with the flesh of a "hundred different animals, and his cook had hun"dred different ways of dressing it, to solicit even "satiety.

"Notwithstanding all his eating, he did not arrive "at old age; he died of a surfeit, caused by intem"perance: upon this, his soul was carried off, in "order to take its trial before a select assembly of "the souls of those animals which his gluttony had "caused to be slain, and who were now appointed his "judges.

" He trembled before a tribunal, to every member " of which he had formerly acted as an unmerciful " tyrant; he sought for pity, but found none disposed " to grant it. Does he not remember, cries the an- " gry boar, to what agonies I was put, not to satisfy " his hunger, but his vanity? I was first hunted to " death, and my flesh scarce thought worthy of coming " once to his table. Were my advice followed, he " should do penance in the shape of a hog, which in " life he most resembled.

" I am rather, cries a sheep upon the bench, for " having him suffer under the appearance of a lamb; " we may then send him through four or five trans- " migrations in the space of a month. Were my voice " of any weight in the assembly, cries a calf, he should " rather assume such a form as mine; I was bled " every day in order to make my flesh white, and at " last killed without mercy. Would it not be wiser, " cries a hen, to cram him in the shape of a fowl, and " and then smother him in his own blood as I was " served? The majority of the assembly were pleased " with this punishment, and were going to condemn " him without further delay, when the ox rose up to " give his opinion. I am informed, says this coun- " sellor, that the prisoner at the bar has left a wife " with child behind him. By my knowledge in divi- " nation, I foresee that this child will be a son, decre- " pid, feeble, sickly, a plague to himself and all about " him. What say you then, my companions, if we " condemn the father to animate the body of his own " son; and by this means make him feel in himself " those miseries his intemperance must otherwise have " entailed upon his posterity? The whole court ap- " plauded the ingenuity of his torture; they thanked " him for his advice. Kabul was driven once more to " revisit the earth; and his soul, in the body of his " own son, passed a period of thirty years, loaded " with misery, anxiety, and disease."

LETTER XVI.

From the Same.

I KNOW not whether I am more obliged to the Chinese missionaries for the instruction I have received from them, or prejudiced by the falsehoods they have made me believe. By them I was told that the Pope was universally allowed to be a man, and placed at the head of the church? In England, however, they plainly prove him to be a whore in man's clothes, and often burn him in effigy as an impostor. A thousand books have been written on either side of the question; priests are eternally disputing against each other, and those mouths that want argument are filled with abuse. Which party must I believe, or shall I give credit to neither? When I survey the absurdities and falsehoods with which the books of the Europeans are filled, I thank heaven for being born in China, and that I have sagacity enough to detect imposture.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and fabulous chronology; how should they blush to see their own books, many of which are written by the doctors of their religion, filled with the most monstrous fables, and attested with the utmost solemnity. The bounds of a letter do not permit me to mention all the absurdities of this kind, which in my reading I have met with. I shall confine myself to the accounts which some of their lettered men give of the persons of some of the inhabitants of our globe. And not satisfied with most solemn asseverations, they sometimes pretend to have been eye-witnesses of what they describe.

A Christian doctor, in one of his principal performances* says, that it was not impossible for a whole na-

* Augustine, de Civit. Dei. lib. xvi. p. 422.

tion to have but one eye in the middle of the forehead. He not satisfied with leaving it in doubt, but in another work* assures us, that the fact was certain, and that he himself was an eye-witness of it. "When (says he) I took a journey into Ethiopia, in company with several other servants of Christ, in order to preach the gospel there, I beheld in the southern provinces of that country, a nation which had only one eye in the midst of their foreheads."

You will no doubt, be surprised, Reverend Fum, with this author's effrontery; but, alas! he is not alone in this story; he has only borrowed it from several others who wrote before him. Solinius creates another nation of Cyclops, the Arimaspians, who inhabit those countries that border on the Caspian sea. This author goes on to tell us of a people of India, who have but one leg and one eye, and yet are extremely active, run with great swiftness, and live by hunting. These people we scarce know how to pity or admire; but the men whom Pliny calls Cynamolci, who have got the heads of dogs, really deserve your compassion. Instead of language they express their sentiments by barking. Solinus confirms what Pliny mentions; and Simon Mayole, a French bishop, talks of them as of particular and familiar acquaintances. "After passing the deserts of Egypt, (says he we met with the Kunokephaloi, who inhabit those regions that border on Ethiopia; they live by hunting; they cannot speak, but whistle; their chins resemble a serpent's head; their hands are armed with long sharp claws; their breasts resembles that of a greyhound; and they excel in swiftness and agility." Would you think it, my friend, that these odd kind of people are, notwithstanding their figure, excessively delicate; not even an alderman's wife, or Chinese mandarine, can excel them in this particular. "These people, (continues our

* Id. ad fratres in Eremo. Serm. xxxvii.

faithful bishop), never refuse wine; love roast and boiled meat; they are particularly curious in having their meat well dressed, and spurn at it if in the least tainted. When the Ptolemies reigned in Egypt (says he, a little farther on) those men with dogs' heads taught Grammar and Music." For men who had no voices to teach music, and who could not speak, to teach grammar, is I confess, a little extraordinary. Did ever the disciples of Fohi broach any thing more ridiculous?

Hitherto we have seen men with heads strangely deformed, and with dog's heads; but what would you say, if you heard of men without any heads at all? Pomponius Mela, Solinus, and Aulus Gellius, describe them to our hand: "The Blemiæ have a nose, eyes, and mouth on their breasts; or, as others will have it, placed on their shoulders."

One would think that these authors had an antipathy to the human form, and were resolved to make a new figure of their own: but let us do them justice; though they sometimes deprive us of a leg, an arm, a head, or some such trifling part of the body, they often as liberally bestow upon us something that we wanted before. Simon Mayole seems our particular friend in this respect: if he has denied heads to one part of mankind, he has given tails to another. He describes many of the English of his time, which is not more than a hundred years ago, as having tails. His own words are as follows: "In England there are some families which have tails, as a punishment for deriding an Augustin Friar sent by St. Gregory, and who preached in Dorsetshire. They sewed the tails of different animals to his cloaths; but soon they found those tails entailed on them and their posterity for ever." It is certain, the author had some ground for this description; many of the Englis' wear tails to their wigs, to this very day, as a ma'

I suppose, of the antiquity of their families, and perhaps as a symbol of those tails with which they were formerly distinguished by nature.

You see my friend, there is nothing so ridiculous that has not at some time been said by some philosopher. The writers of books in Europe seem to think themselves authorised to say what they please; and an ingenious philosopher among them† has openly asserted that he would undertake to persuade the whole republic of readers, to believe that the sun was neither the cause of light or heat, if he could only get six philosophers on his side. Farewell.

LETTER XVII.

From the same.

WERE an Asiatic politician to read the treaties of peace and friendship that have been annually making for more than a hundred years among the inhabitants of Europe, he would probably be surprised how it should ever happen that Christian princes could quarrel among each other. Their compacts for peace are drawn up with the utmost precision, and ratified with the greatest solemnity; to these, each party promises a sincere and inviolable obedience, and all wears the appearance of open friendship, and unreserved reconciliation.

Yet notwithstanding those treaties, the people of Europe are almost continually at war. There is nothing more easy than to break a treaty, ratified in all the usual forms, and yet neither party be the aggres-

† Fontenelle.

sor. One side, for instance, breaks a trifling article by mistake, the opposite party upon this makes a small but premeditated reprisal; this brings on a return of greater from the other; both sides complain of injuries and infractions; war is declared; they beat, are beaten; some two or three hundred thousand men are killed; they grow tired, leave off just where they began; and so sit coolly down to make new treaties.

The English and French seem to place themselves foremost among the champion states of Europe..... Though parted by a narrow sea, yet are they entirely of opposite characters; and from their vicinity, are taught to fear and admire each other. They are at present engaged in a very destructive war, have already spilled much blood, are excessively irritated; and all upon account of one side's desiring to wear greater quantities of furs than the other.

The pretext of the war is about some lands a thousand leagues off; a country, cold, desolate, and hideous; a country belonging to a people who were in possession for time immemorial. The savages of Canada claim a property in the country in dispute; they have all the pretensions which long possession can confer. Here they had reigned for ages without rivals in dominion, and knew no enemies but the prowling bear, or insidious tyger; their native forests produced all the necessaries of life, and they found ample luxury in the enjoyment. In this manner they might have continued to live to eternity, had not the English been informed, that those countries produced furs in great abundance. From that moment the country became an object of desire; it was found that furs were things very much wanted in England; the ladies edged some of their cloaths with furs, and muffs were worn both by gentlemen and ladies..... In short furs, were found indispensably necessary for the happiness of the state: and the king was conse-

quently petitioned to grant, not only the country of Canada, but all the savages belonging to it, to the subjects of England, in order to have the people supplied with proper quantities of this necessary commodity.

So very reasonable a request was immediately complied with, and large colonies were sent abroad to procure furs and take possession. The French, who were equally in want of furs, (for they are as fond of muffs and tippets as the English,) made the very same request of their monarch, and met with the same gracious reception from their king, who generously granted what was not his to give. Whereever the French landed, they called the country their own; and the English took possession wherever they came upon the same equitable pretensions.... The harmless savages made no opposition; and, could the intruders have agreed together, they might peaceably have shared this desolate country between them. But they quarrelled about the boundaries of their settlements, about grounds and rivers, to which neither side could show any other right than that of power, and which neither could occupy but by usurpation. Such is the contest, that no honest man can heartily wish success to either party.

The war has continued for some time with various success. At first the French seemed victorious; but the English have of late dispossessed them of the whole country in dispute. Think not, however, that success on one side is the harbinger of peace: on the contrary, both parties must be heartily tired to effect even a temporary reconciliation. It should seem the business of the victorious party to offer terms of peace; but there are many in England, who, encouraged by success, are still for protracting the war.

The best English politicians, however, are sensible, that to keep their present conquests would rather be a burden than an advantage to them; rather a diminution of their strength than an increase of power. It is in the politic as in the human constitution; if the limbs grow too large for the body, their size, instead of improving, will diminish the vigour of the whole. The colonies should always bear an exact proportion to the mother-country; when they grow populous, they grow powerful, and by becoming powerful they become independent also. Thus subordination is destroyed, and a country is swallowed up in the extent of its own dominions. The Turkish empire would be more formidable, were it less extensive: were it not for those countries, which it can neither command, nor give entirely away, which it is obliged to protect, but from which it has no power to exact obedience.

Yet, obvious as these truths are, there are many Englishmen who are for transplanting new colonies into this late acquisition, for peopling the deserts of America with the refuse of their countrymen, and (as they express it) with the waste of an exuberant nation. But who are those unhappy creatures who are to be thus drained away? Not the sickly, for they are unwelcome guests abroad as well as at home; nor the idle, for they would starve as well behind the Appalachian mountains, as in the streets of London. This refuse is composed of the laborious and enterprising, of such men as can be serviceable to their country at home, of men who ought to be regarded as the sinews of the people, and cherished with every degree of political indulgence. And what are the commodities which this colony, when established, are to produce in return? Why, raw silk, hemp, and tobacco. England, therefore, must make an exchange of her best and bravest subjects for raw silk, hemp and tobacco: her hardy veterans and honest tradesmen must be trucked for a box of snuff or a

silk petticoat. Strange absurdity! Sure the politics of the Daures are not more strange, who sell their religion, their wives, and their liberty for a glass bead, or a paltry penknife. Farewell.

LETTER XVIII.

From the Same.

THE English love their wives with much passion: the Hollanders with much prudence. The English when they give their hands, frequently give their hearts; the Dutch give the hand, but keep the heart wisely in their own possession. The English love with violence, and expect violent love in return; the Dutch are satisfied with the slightest acknowledgments, for they give little away. The English expend many of the matrimonial comforts in the first year; the Dutch frugally husband out their pleasures, and are always constant, because they are always indifferent.

There seems very little difference between a Dutch bridegroom and a Dutch husband. Both are equally possessed of the same cool unexpecting serenity; they can see neither elysium nor paradise behind the curtain; and *Yiffrow* is not more a goddess on the wedding night, than after twenty years matrimonial acquaintance. On the other hand, many of the English marry, in order to have one happy month in their ives; they seem incapable of looking beyond that period; they unite in hopes of finding rapture, and, disappointed in that, disdain ever to accept of happiness. From hence we see open hatred ensue; or what is worse, concealed disgust under the appearance of fulsome endearment Much formality, great civility,

and studied compliments are exhibited in public; cross looks, sulky silence, or open recrimination, fill up their hours of private entertainment.

Hence I am taught, whenever I see a new married couple more than ordinary fond before faces, to consider them as attempting to impose upon the company or themselves, either hating each other heartily, or consuming that stock of love in the beginning of their course, which should serve them through their whole journey. Neither side should expect those instances of kindness, which are inconsistent with true freedom or happiness to bestow. Love, when founded in the heart, will shew itself in a thousand unpremeditated sallies of fondness; but every cool deliberate exhibition of the passion, only argues little understanding or great insincerity.

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the most endearing wife, in all the kingdom of Corea: they were a pattern of conjugal bliss; the inhabitants of the country around saw, and envied their felicity; wherever Choang came, Hansi was sure to follow; and in all the pleasures of Hansi, Choang was admitted a partner. They walked hand in hand wherever they appeared, shewing every mark of mutual satisfaction, embracing, kissing, their mouths were for ever joined, and to speak the language of anatomy, it was with them one perpetual anastomosis.

Their love was so great, that it was thought nothing could interrupt their mutual peace; when an accident happened, which in some measure, diminished the husband's assurance of his wife's fidelity, for love so refined as his, was subject to a thousand little disquietudes.

Happening to go one day alone among the tombs that lay at some distance from his house, he there perceived a lady dressed in the deepest mourning, (being cloathed all over in white) fanning the wet clay that was raised over one of the graves with a large fan which

she held in her hand; Choang, who had early been taught wisdom in the school of Lao, was unable to assign a cause for the present employment; and coming up, civilly demanded the reason. Alas! replied the lady, her eyes bathed in tears, how is it possible to survive the loss of my husband, who lies buried in this grave? he was the best of men, the tenderest of husbands; with his dying breath, he bid me never marry again, till the earth over his grave should be dry; and here you see me steadily resolving to obey his will, and endeavouring to dry it with my fan. I have employed two whole days in fulfilling his commands, and am determined not to marry until they are punctually obeyed, even though his grave should take up four days in drying.

Choang, who was struck with the widow's beauty, could not, however, avoid smiling at her haste to be married; but concealing the cause of his mirth, civilly invited her home, adding, that he had a wife who might be capable of giving her some consolation. As soon as he and his guest were returned, he imparted to Hansi in private what he had seen, and could not avoid expressing his uneasiness, that such might be his own case, if his dearest wife should one day happen to survive him.

It is impossible to describe Hansi's resentment at so unkind a suspicion. As her passion for him was not only great but extremely delicate, she employed tears, anger, frowns, and exclamations, to chide his suspicions; the widow herself was inveyed against; and Hansi declared she was resolved never to sleep under the same roof with a wretch, who, like her, could be guilty of such bare-faced inconstancy. The night was cold and stormy; however, the stranger was obliged to seek another lodging; for Choang was not disposed to resist, and Hansi would have her way.

The widow had scarce been gone an hour, when an old disciple of Choang's, whom he had not seen for

many years, came to pay him a visit. He was received with the utmost ceremony, placed in the most honourable seat at supper, and the wine began to circulate with great freedom. Choang and Hansi exhibited open marks of mutual tenderness and unfeigned reconciliation: nothing could equal their apparent happiness: so fond a husband, so obedient a wife, few could behold without regretting their own infelicity. When, lo! their happiness was at once disturbed by a most fatal accident. Choang fell lifeless in an apoplectic fit upon the floor. Every method was used, but in vain, for his recovery. Hansi was, at first, inconsolable for his death; after some hours, however, she found spirits to read his last will. The ensuing day, she began to moralize and talk wisdom; the next day she was able to comfort the young disciple; and, on the third, to shorten a long story, they both agreed to be married.

There was now no longer mourning in the apartments, the body of Choang was now thrust into an old coffin, and placed in one of the meanest rooms, there to lie unattended, until the time prescribed by the law for his interment. In the mean time, Hansi and the young disciple were arrayed in the most magnificent habits; the bride wore on her nose a jewel of immense price, and her lover was dressed in all the finery of his former master, together with a pair of artificial whiskers that reached down to his toes. The hour of their nuptials were arrived; the whole family sympathized with their approaching happiness; the apartments were brightened up with lights that diffused the most exquisite perfume, and a lustre more bright than noon-day. The lady expected her youthful lover in an inner apartment with impatience; when his servant, approaching with terror in his countenance, informed her, that his master was fallen into a fit, which would certainly be mortal, unless the heart of a man lately dead could be obtained, and

applied to his breast. She scarce waited to hear the end of his story, when, tucking up her cloaths, she ran with a mattock in her hand to the coffin where Choang lay, resolving to apply the heart of her dead husband as a cure for the living. She therefore struck the lid with the utmost violence. In a few blows the coffin flew open, when the body, which to all appearance had been dead, began to move. Terrified at the sight, Hansi dropped the Mattock, and Choang walked out astonished at his own situation, his wife's unusual magnificence, and her more amazing surprise. He went among the apartments, unable to conceive the cause of so much splendor. He was not long in suspense before his domestics informed him of every transaction since he first became insensible. He could scarce believe what they told him, and went in pursuit of Hansi herself, in order to receive more certain information, or to reproach her infidelity. But she prevented his reproaches: he found her weltering in blood; for she had stabbed herself to the heart, being unable to survive her shame and disappointment.

Choang being a philosopher, was too wise to make any loud lamentations; he thought it best to bear his loss with serenity; so, mending up the old coffin where he had lain himself, he placed his faithless spouse in his room; and unwilling that so many nuptial preparations should be expended in vain, he, the same night, married the widow with the large fan.

As they were both apprised of the foibles of each other beforehand, they knew how to excuse them after marriage. They lived together for many years in great tranquillity; and not expecting rapture, made a shift to find contentment. Farewell.

LETTER XIX.

From the same.

THE gentleman dressed in black, who was my companion through Westminster-Abbey, came yesterday to pay me a visit; and after drinking tea, we both resolved to take a walk together, in order to enjoy the freshness of the country, which now begins to resume its verdure. Before we got out of the suburbs, however, we were stopped in one of the streets by a crowd of people, gathered in a circle round a man and his wife, who seemed too loud and too angry to be understood. The people were highly pleased with the dispute; which upon enquiry, we found to be between Dr. Cacafogo, an apothecary, and his wife. The doctor it seems, coming unexpectedly into his wife's apartment, found a gentleman there in circumstances not in the least equivocal.

The doctor, who was a person of nice honour, resolving to revenge the flagrant insult, immediately flew to the chimney-piece, and taking down a rusty blunderbuss, drew the trigger upon the defiler of his bed: the delinquent would certainly have been shot through the head, but that the piece had not been charged for many years. The gallant made a shift to escape through the window, but the lady still remained; and as she well knew her husband's temper, undertook to manage the quarrel without a second. He was furious, and she loud; their noise had gathered all the mob, who charitably assembled on the occasion, not to prevent, but to enjoy the quarrel.

Alas! said I to my companion, what will become of this unhappy creature thus caught in adultery? Believe me, I pity her from my heart; her husband, I suppose, will shew her no mercy. Will they burn

her as in India? or behead her as in Persia? will they load her with stripes as in Turkey, or keep her in perpetual imprisonment, as with us in China? Pr'ythee, what is the wife's punishment in England for such offences? When a lady is thus caught tripping, replied my companion, they never punish her, but the husband. You surely jest, interrupted I; I am a foreigner, and you would abuse my ignorance! I am really serious, returned he. Dr. Cacafogo has caught his wife in the act; but as he had no witnesses, his small testimony goes for nothing: the consequence therefore of his discovery will be, that she may be packed off to live among her relations, and the doctor must be obliged to allow her a separate maintenance. Amazing! cried I, is it not enough that she is permitted to live separate from the object she detests, but must he give her money to keep her in spirits too? That he must, says my guide, and be called a *cuckold* by all his neighbours into the bargain. The men will laugh at him, the ladies will pity him? and all that his warmest friends can say in his favour, will be, that the poor good soul has never had any harm in him. I want patience, interrupted I; what! are there no private chastisements for the wife! no schools of penitence to shew her folly! no rods for such delinquents? Psha, man, replied he, smiling, if every delinquent among us were to be treated in your manner, one half of the kingdom would flog the other.

I must confess, my dear Fum, that if I were an English husband, of all things I would take care not to be jealous, nor busily pry into the secrets my wife was pleased to keep from me. Should I detect her infidelity, what is the consequence? If I calmly pocket the abuse, I am laughed at by her and her gallant; if I talk my griefs aloud, like a tragedy hero, I am laughed at by the whole world. The course then I'd take would be, whenever I went out, to tell my wife where I was going, lest I should unexpectedly

meet her abroad in company with some dear deceiver. Whenever I returned, I would use a peculiar rap at the door, and give four loud hems, as I walked deliberately up the stair-case. I would never inquisitively peep under the bed, or look behind the curtains. And even though I knew the captain was there, I would calmly take a dish of my wife's cool tea, and talk of the army with reverence.

Of all nations, the Russians seem to me to behave most wisely in such circumstances. The wife promises her husband never to let him see her transgressions of this nature; and he as punctually promises, whenever she is so detected, without the least anger, to beat her without mercy: so they both know what each has to expect; the lady transgresses, is beaten, taken again into favour, and all goes on as before.

When a Russian young lady, therefore, is to be married, her father with a cudgel in his hand, asks the bridegroom whether he chooses this virgin for his bride! to which the other replies in the affirmative. Upon this the father, turning the lady three times round, and giving her three strokes with his cudgel on the back, "My dear, (cries he), these are the last blows you are ever to receive from your tender father; I resign my authority and my cudgel to your husband; he knows better than me the use of either." The bridegroom knows decorum too well to accept of the cudgel abruptly; he assures the father, that the lady will never want it, and that he would not for the world make any use of it. But the father, who knows what the lady may want better than he, insists upon his acceptance. Upon this, there follows a scene of Russian politeness, while one refuses, and the other offers the cudgel. The whole, however ends with the bridegroom's taking it; upon which the lady drops a courtesy in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceeds as usual.

There is something excessively fair and open in this method of courtship. By this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. Marriage has been compared to a game of skill for life; it is generous thus in both parties to declare they are sharpers in the beginning. In England I am told, both sides use every art to conceal their defects from each other before marriage; and the rest of their lives may be regarded as doing penance for their former dissimulation. Farewell.

LETTER XX.

From the same.

THE republic of letters is a very common expression among the Europeans; and yet when applied to the learned of Europe, is the most absurd that can be imagined, since nothing is more unlike a republic than the society which goes by that name. From this expression one would be apt to imagine, that the learned were united in a single body, joining their interests, and concurring in the same design. From this one might be apt to compare them to our literary societies in China, where each acknowledges a just subordination, and all contribute to build the temple of science, without attempting, from ignorance or envy, to obstruct each other.

But very different is the state of learning here: every member of this fancied republic is desirous of governing, and none willing to obey: each looks up on his fellow as a rival, not an assistant, in the same pursuit. They calumniate, they injure, they despise, they ridicule each other: if one man writes

a book that pleases, others shall write books, to shew that he might have given still greater pleasure, or should not have pleased. If one happens to hit upon something new, there are numbers ready to assure the public that all this was no novelty to them or the learned; that Cardanus or Brunus, or some other author, too dull to be generally read, had anticipated the discovery. Thus, instead of uniting like the members of a commonwealth, they are divided into almost as many factions as there are men; and their jarring constitution, instead of being styled a Republic of Letters, should be entitled an Anarchy of Literature.

It is true there are some of superior abilities, who reverence and esteem each other; but their mutual admiration is not sufficient to shield off the contempt of the crowd. The wise are but few, and they praise with a feeble voice; the vulgar are many, and roar in reproaches. The truly great seldom unite in societies, have few meetings, no cabals; the dunces hunt in full cry, till they have run down a reputation, and then snarl and fight with each other about dividing the spoil. Here you may see the compilers, and the book-answerers of every month, when they have cut up some respectable name, most frequently reproaching each other with stupidity and dulness; resembling the wolves of the Russian forest, who prey upon venison or horse flesh when they can get it; but in cases of necessity, lying in wait to devour each other. While they have new books to cup up, they make a hearty meal; but if this resource should unhappily fail, then it is that critics eat up critics, and compilers rob from compilations.

Confucius observes, that it is the duty of the learned to unite society more closely, and to persuade men to become citizens of the world; but the authors I refer to, are not only for disuniting

society, but kingdoms also: if the English are at war with France, the dunces of France think it their duty to be at war with those of England. Thus Freron, one of their first-rate scribblers, thinks proper to characterize all the English writers in the gross. "Their whole merit, (says he) consists in "exaggeration, and often in extravagance; correct "their pieces as you please, there still remains a "leaven which corrupts the whole. They some-"times discover genius, but not the smallest share "of taste: England is not a soil for the plants of "genius to thrive in." This is open enough, with not the least adulation in the picture. But hear what a Frenchman, of acknowledged abilities, says upon the same subject; "I am at a loss to deter-"mine in what we excel the English, or where they "excel us; when I compare the merits of both in "any one species of literary composition; so many "reputable and pleasing writers present themselves "from either country, that my judgment rests in "suspense: I am pleased with the disquisition, with-"out finding the object of my inquiry." But lest you should think the French alone are faulty in this respect, hear how an English journalist delivers his sentiments of them. "We are amazed, (says he) "to find so many works translated from the French, "while we have such numbers neglected of our own. "In our opinion, notwithstanding their fame through-"out the rest of Europe, the French are the most "contemptible reasoners (we had almost said writers) "that can be imagined. However, nevertheless, ex-"cepting, &c." Another English writer, Shaftesbury, if I remember, on the contrary, says, that the French authors are pleasing and judicious, more clear, more methodical and entertaining, than those of his own country.

From these opposite pictures, you perceive that the good authors of either country praise, and the bad revile each other; and yet, perhaps, you'll be surprised that indifferent writers should thus be the most apt to censure, as they have the most to apprehend from recrimination; you may, perhaps, imagine, that such as are possessed of fame themselves, should be most ready to declare their opinions, since what they say may pass for decision. But the truth happens to be, that the great are solicitous only of raising their own reputations, while the opposite class, alas! are solicitous of bringing every reputation down to a level with their own.

But let us acquit them of malice and envy; a critic is often guided by the same motives that direct his author. The author endeavours to persuade us, that he has written a good book; the critic is equally solicitous to shew that he could write a better, had he thought proper. A critic is a being possessed of all the vanity but not the genius of a scholar; incapable, from his native weakness, of lifting himself from the ground, he applies to contiguous merit for support, makes the sportive sallies of another's imagination his serious employment, pretends to take our feelings under his care, teaches where to condemn, where to lay the emphasis of praise, and may, with as much justice, be called a man of taste, as the Chinese who measures his wisdom by the length of his nails.

If then a book, spirited or humourous, happens to appear in the republic of letters, several critics are in waiting to bid the public not to laugh at a single line of it, for themseves had read it; and they know what is most proper to excite laughter. Other critics contradict the fulminations of this tribunal; call them all spiders, and assure the public, that they ought to laugh without restraint. Another set are in the mean time quietly employed in writing notes

to the book, intended to shew the particular passages to be laughed at; when these are out, others still there are who write notes upon notes. Thus a single new book employs not only the paper makers, the printers, the press-men, the bookbinders, the hawkers, but twenty critics, and as many compilers. In short, the body of the learned may be compared to a Persian army, where there are many pioneers, several sutlers, numberless servants, women and children in abundance, and but few soldiers. Adieu.

LETTER XXI.

To the same.

THE English are as fond of seeing plays acted as the Chinese; but there is a vast difference in the manner of conducting them. We play our pieces in the open air, the English theirs under cover; we act by day-light, they by blaze of torches. One of our plays continues eight or ten days successively; an English piece seldom takes up above four hours in the representation.

My companion in black, with whom I am now begining to contract an intimacy, introduced me a few nights ago to the play-house, where we placed ourselves conveniently at the foot of the stage. As the curtain was not drawn before my arrival, I had an opportunity of observing the behaviour of the spectators, and indulging those reflections which novelty generally inspires.

The rich in general were placed in the lowest seats, and the poor rose above them in degrees proportioned to their poverty. The order of precedence seemed

here inverted; those who were undermost all the day, now enjoyed a temporary eminence, and become masters of the ceremonies. It was they who called for the music, indulging every noisy freedom, and testifying all the insolence of beggary in exultation.

They who held the middle region, seemed not so riotous as those above them, nor yet so tame as those below: to judge by their looks, many of them seemed strangers there as well as myself. They were chiefly employed, during this period of expectation, in eating oranges reading the story of the play, or making assignations.

Those who sat in the lowest rows, which are called the pit, seemed to consider themselves as judges of the merit of the poet and the performers; they were assembled partly to be amused, and partly to shew their taste; appearing to labour under that restraint which an affectation of superior discernment generally produces. My companion, however, informed me, that not one in a hundred of them knew even the first principles of criticism; that they assumed the right of being censors, because there was none to contradict their pretensions; and that every man who now called himself a connoisseur became such to all intents and purposes.

Those that sat in the boxes appeared in the most unhappy situation of all. The rest of the audience came merely for their own amusement; these rather to furnish out a part of the entertainment themselves. I could not avoid considering them as acting parts in dumb shew; not a courtesy or nod that was not the result of art, not a look or a smile that was not designed for murder. Gentlemen and ladies ogled each other through spectacles; for my companion observed that blindness was of late become fashionable; all affected indifference and ease, while their hearts at the same time burned for conquest. Upon the whole, the lights, the music, the ladies in their gayest dresses,

the men with cheerfulness and expectation in their looks, all conspired to make a most agreeable picture and to fill a heart, that sympathizes at human happiness, with inexpressible serenity.

The expected time for the play to begin at last arrived; the curtain was drawn, and the actors came on. A woman, who personated a queen, came in courtesying to the audience, who clapped their hands upon her appearance. Clapping of hands is, it seems, the manner of applauding in England; the manner is absurd; but every country, you know, has its peculiar absurdities. I was equally surprised, however, at the submission of the actress, who should have considered herself as a queen, as at the little discernment of the audience who gave her such marks of applause, before she attempted to deserve them. Preliminaries between her and the audience being thus adjusted, the dialogue was supported between her and a most hopeful youth, who acted the part of her confident. They both appeared in extreme distress; for it seems the queen had lost a child some fifteen years before, and still kept its dear resemblance next her heart, while her kind companion bore a part in her sorrows.

Her lamentations grew loud. Comfort is offered, but she detests the very sound. She bids them preach comfort to the winds. Upon this her husband comes in, who seeing the queen so much afflicted, can himself hardly refrain from tears, or avoid partaking in the soft distress. After thus grieving through three scenes, the curtain dropped for the first act.

Truly, said I to my companion, these kings and queens are very much disturbed at no very great misfortune; certain I am, were people of humbler stations to act in this manner, they would be thought divested of common sense. I had scarce finished this observation, when the curtain rose, and the king came on in a violent passion. His wife had, it seems, refused his

proffered tenderness; had spurned his royal embrace; and he seemed resolved not to survive her fierce disdain. After he had thus fretted, and the queen had fretted through the second act, the curtain was let down once more.

Now, says my companion, you perceive the king to be a man of spirit, he feels at every pore; one of your phlegmatic sons of clay would have given the queen her own way, and let her come to herself by degrees; but the king is for immediate tenderness or instant death; death and tenderness are leading passions of every modern buskined hero! this moment they embrace, and the next stab, mixing daggers and kisses in every period.

I was going to second his remarks, when my attention was engrossed by a new object; a man came in balancing a straw upon his nose, and the audience were clapping their hands in all the raptures of applause. To what purpose, cried I, does this unmeaning figure make his appearance; is he a part of the plot?....Unmeaning do you call him, replied my friend in black; this is one of the most important characters of the whole play; nothing pleases the people more than the seeing a straw balanced; there is a great deal of meaning in the straw; there is something suited to every apprehension in the sight: and a fellow, possessed of talents like these, is sure of making his fortune.

The third act now began with an actor, who came to inform us, that he was the villain of the play, and intended to shew strange things before all was over..... He was joined by another, who seemed as much disposed for mischief as he; their intrigues continued through this whole division. If that be a villain, said I, he must be a very stupid one to tell his secrets without being asked; such soliloquies of late are never admitted in China.

The noise of clapping interrupted me once more; a child of six years old was learning to dance on the stage, which gave the ladies and mandarines infinite satisfaction.....I am sorry, said I, to see the pretty creature so early learning so very bad a trade; dancing being, I presume as contemptible here as it is in China. Quite the reverse, interrupted my companion, dancing is a very reputable and genteel employment here: men have a greater chance for encouragement from the merit of their heels than their heads. One who jumps up, and flourishes his toes three times before he comes to the ground, may have three hundred a year; he who flourishes them four times, gets four hundred: but he who arrives at five is inestimable, and may demand what salary he thinks proper. The female dancers too are valued for this sort of jumping and crossing; and it is a cant word among them, that she deserves most who shews highest. But the fourth act is begun, let us be attentive.

In the fourth act, the queen finds her long lost child, now grown up into a youth of smart parts and great qualifications; wherefore she wisely considers that the crown will fit his head better than that of her husband, whom she knows to be a driveller. The king discovers her design, and here comes on the deep distress; he loves the queen and he loves the kingdom; he resolves, therefore, in order to possess both, that her son must die. The queen exclaims at his barbarity; is frantic with rage, and at length overcome with sorrow, falls into a fit; upon which the curtain drops, and the act is concluded.

Observe the art of the poet, cries my companion; when the queen can say no more, she falls into a fit. While thus her eyes are shut, while she is supported in the arms of Abigail, what horrors do we not fancy, we feel it in every nerve: take my word for it, that fits are the true aposiopesis of modern tragedy.

The fifth act began, and a busy piece it was. Scenes shifting, trumpets sounding, mobs hallooing, carpets spreading, guards bustling from one door to another; gods, dæmons, daggers, racks, and ratsbane. But whether the king was killed, or the queen was drowned, or the son was poisoned, I have absolutely forgotten.

When the play was over, I could not avoid observing, that the persons of the drama appeared in as much distress in the first act as the last. How is it possible, said I, to sympathize with them through five long acts? pity is but a short lived passion; I hate to hear an actor mouthing trifles: neither startings, strainings, nor attitudes affect me, unless there be cause; after I have been once or twice deceived by those unmeaning alarms, my heart sleeps in peace, probably unaffected by the principal distress. There should be one great passion aimed at by the actor as well as the poet; all the rest should be subordinate, and only contribute to make that the greater: if the actor therefore exclaims upon every occasion in the tones of despair, he attempts to move us too soon; he anticipates the blow, he ceases to affect, though he gains our applause.

I scarce perceived that the audience were almost all departed; wherefore, mixing with the crowd, my companion and I got into the street, where assaying a hundred obstacles from coach-wheels and palanquin poles, like birds in their flight through the branches of a forest, after various turnings, we both at length got home in safety. Adieu.

LETTER XXII.

To the Same.

THE letter which came by the way of Smyrna, and which you sent me unopened, was from my son. As I have permitted you to take copies of all those I send to China, you might have made no ceremony in opening those directed to me. Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should participate in my feelings. "It "would give pleasure to see a good man pleased at my "success; it would give almost equal pleasure to see "him sympathize at my disappointment."

Every account I receive from the East seems to come loaded with some new affliction. My wife and daughter were taken from me, and yet I sustained the loss with intrepidity; my son is made a slave among the barbarians, which was the only blow that could have reached my heart; yes, I will indulge the transports of nature for a little, in order to shew I can overcome them in the end. "True magnanimity con-"sists not in never falling, but in rising every time we "fall."

When our mighty emperor had published his displeasure at my departure, and seized upon all that was mine, my son was privately secreted from his resentment. Under the protection and guardianship of Fum Hoam, the best and the wisest of all the inhabitants of China, he was for some time instructed in the learning of the missionaries, and the wisdom of the East: but hearing of my adventures, and incited by filial piety, he was resolved to follow my fortunes, and share my distress.

He passed the confines of China in disguise; hired himself as a camel-driver to the caravan that was crossing the deserts of Thibet, and was within one

day's journey of the river Laur, which divides that country from India, when a body of wandering Tartars, falling unexpectedly upon the caravan, plundered it, and made those who escaped their first fury slaves. By those he was led into extensive and desolate regions that border on the shores of the Aral lake.

Here he lived by hunting, and was obliged to supply every day a certain portion of the spoil to regale his savage masters; his learning, his virtues, and even his beauty, were qualifications that no way served to recommend him; they knew no merit, but that of providing large quantities of milk and raw flesh; and were sensible of no happiness but that of rioting on the undressed meal.

Some merchants from Mesched, however, coming to trade with the Tartars for slaves, he was sold among the number, and led into the kingdom of Persia, where he is now detained. He is there obliged to watch the looks of a voluptuous and cruel master; a man fond of pleasure, yet incapable of refinement, whom many years service in war has taught pride, but not bravery.

That treasure which I still kept within my bosom, my child, my all that was left to me, is now a slave*. Good heavens! why was this? why have I been introduced into this mortal apartment, to be a spectator of my own misfortunes, and the misfortunes of my fellow creatures? wherever I turn, what a labyrinth of doubt, error, and disappointment appears? why was I brought into being? for what purpose made? from whence have I come? whither strayed? or to what regions am I hastening? Reason cannot resolve. It lends a ray to shew the horrors of my prison, but not a light to guide me to escape them. Ye boasted revelations of the earth, how little do you aid the inquiry!

* This whole apostrophe seems most literally translated from Ambulaaohaomed, the Arabian poet.

How am I surprised at the inconsistency of the magi; their two principles of good and evil affright me. The Indian who bathes his visage in urine, and calls it piety, strikes me with astonishment. The christian who believes in three gods, is highly absurd. The Jews, who pretend that deity is pleased with the effusion of blood, are not less displeasing. I am equally surprised, that rational beings can come form the extremities of the earth, in order to kiss a stone or scatter pebbles. How contrary to reason are those; and yet all pretend to teach me to be happy.

Surely all men are blind and ignorant of truth. Mankind wanders, unknowing his way, from morning till the evening. Where shall we turn after happiness; or is it wisest to desist from the pursuit? Like reptiles in a corner of some stupendous palace, we peep from our holes, look about us, wonder at all we see, but are ignorant of the great Architect's design: O for a revelation of himself! for a plan of his universal system! O for the reasons of our creation; or why we were created to be thus unhappy; If we are to experience no other felicity but what this life affords, then are we miserable indeed. If we are born only to look about us, repine and die then has Heaven been guilty of injustice. If this life terminates my existence, I despise the blessings of Providence, and the wisdom of the giver. If this life be my all, let the following epitaph be written on the tomb of Altangi. "By my father's crimes, I "received this. By my own crimes, I bequeath it to "posterity."

LETTER XXIII.

To the Same.

YET, while I sometimes lament the cause of humanity, and the depravity of human nature, there now and then, appear gleams of greatness that serve to relieve the eye oppressed with the hideous prospect, and resemble those cultivated spots that are sometimes found in the midst of an Asiatic wilderness. I see many superior excellencies among the English, which it is not in the power of all their follies to hide: I see virtues, which in other countries are known only to a few, practised here by every rank of people.

I know not whether it proceeds from their superior opulence, that the English are more charitable than the rest of mankind; whether, by being possessed of all the conveniences of life themselves, they have more leisure to perceive the uneasy situation of the distressed; whatever be the motive, they are not only the most charitable of any other nation but most judicious in distinguishing the properest object of compassion.

In other countries, the giver is generally influenced by the immediate impulse of pity; his generosity is exerted, as much to relieve his own uneasy sensations, as to comfort the object in distress. In England benefactions are of a more general nature; some men of fortune, and universal benevolence, propose the proper objects; the wants and the merits of the petitioners are canvassed by the people, neither passion nor pity find a place in the cool discussion; and charity is then only exerted when it has received the approbation of reason.

A late instance of this finely directed benevolence, forces itself so strongly on my imagination, that it in a manner reconciles me to pleasure, and once more makes me the universal friend of man.

The English and French have not only political reasons to induce them to mutual hatred, but often the more prevailing motive of private interest to widen the breach; a war between other countries is carried on collectively; army fights against army, and a man's own private resentment is lost in that of the community: but in England and France, the individuals of each country plunder each other at sea without redress, and consequently feel that animosity against each other which passengers do at a robber. They have for some time carried on an expensive war; and several captives have been taken on both sides. Those made prisoners by the French have been used with cruelty, and guarded with unnecessary caution. Those taken by the English, being much more numerous, were confined in the ordinary manner; and not being released by their countrymen, began to feel all the inconveniences which arise from want of covering and long confinement.

Their countrymen were informed of their deplorable situation; but they, more intent on annoying their enemies than relieving their friends, refused the least assistance. The English now saw thousands of their fellow creatures starving in every prison, forsaken by those whose duty it was to protect them; labouring with disease, and without cloaths to keep off the severity of the season. National benevolence prevailed over national animosity: their prisoners were indeed enemies, but they were enemies in distress; they ceased to be hateful, when they no longer continued to be formidable: forgetting, therefore, their national hatred, the men who were brave enough to conquer, were generous enough to forgive, and they, whom all the world seem to have disclaimed, at last found pity and redress.

from those they attempted to subdue. A subscription was opened, ample charities collected, proper necessaries procured, and the poor gay sons of a merry nation were once more taught to resume their former gaiety.

When I cast my eye over the list of those who contributed on this occasion, I find the names almost entirely English, scarce one foreigner appears among the number. It was for Englishmen alone to be capable of such exalted virtue. I own, I cannot look over this catalogue of good men and philosophers, without thinking better of myself, because it makes me entertain a more favourable opinion of mankind. I am particularly struck with one, who writes these words upon the paper that enclosed his benefaction. "The mite "of an Englishman, a citizen of the world, to French-"men prisoners of war, and naked." I only wish that he may find as much pleasure from his virtues, as I have done in reflecting upon them; that alone will amply reward him. Such an one, my friend, is an honour to human nature; he makes no private distinctions of party; all that are stamped with the divine image of their Creator, are friends to him; he is a native of the world; and the emperor of China may be proud that he has such a countryman.

To rejoice at the destruction of our enemies, is a foible ingrafted upon human nature, and we must be permitted to indulge it; the true way of atoning for such an ill founded pleasure, is thus to turn our triumph into an act of benevolence, and to testify our own joy, by endeavouring to banish anxiety from others.

Hamti, the best and wisest emperor that ever filled the throne, after having gained three signal victories over the Tartars, who had invaded his dominions, returned to Nankin, in order to enjoy the glory of his conquest. After he had rested for some days, the people, who are naturally fond of processions, impatiently expected the triumphal entry which emperors upon

such occasions were accustomed to make. Their murmur's came to the emperor's ear. He loved his people, and was willing to do all in his power to satisfy their just desires. He therefore assured them, that he intended, upon the next feast of the Lanthorns, to exhibit one of the most glorious triumphs that had ever been seen in China.

The people were in raptures at his condescension? and, on the appointed day, assembled at the gates of the palace with the most eager expectations. Here they waited for some time without seeing any of those preparations which usually precede a pageant. The lanthorn, with ten thousand tapers, was not yet brought forth; the fireworks, which usually covered the city walls, were not yet lighted; the people once more began to murmur at his delay; when in the midst of their impatience, the palace gates flew open and the emperor himself appeared, not in splendor or magnificence, but in an ordinary habit, followed by the blind, the maimed, and the strangers of the city, all in new cloaths, and each carrying in his hand money enough to supply his necessities for the year. The people were at first amazed, but soon perceived the wisdom of their king, who taught them that to make one man happy was more truly great, than having ten thousand captives groaning at the wheels of his chariot. Adieu.

LETTER XXIV.

To the Same.

WHATEVER may be the merits of the English, in other sciences, they seem peculiarly excellent in the art of healing. There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity against which they are not possessed with a most infallible antidote. The professors of other arts confess the inevitable intricacy of things; talk with doubt, and decide with hesitation: but doubting is entirely unknown in medicine; the advertising professors here delight in cases of difficulty; be the disorder never so desperate or radical, you will find numbers in every street, who, by levelling a pill at the part affected, promise a certain cure without loss of time, knowledge of a bed-fellow, or hindrance of business.

When I consider the assiduity of this profession, their benevolence amazes me. They not only in general give their medicines for half value, but use the most persuasive remonstrances to induce the sick to come and be cured. Sure there must be something strangely obstinate in an English patient who refuses so much health upon such easy terms; does he take a pride in being bloated with a dropsy; does he find pleasure in the alterations of an intermittent fever? or feel as much satisfaction in nursing up his gout, as he found pleasure in acquiring it? He must; otherwise he would never reject such repeated assurances of instant relief. What can be more convincing than the manner in which the sick are invited to be well? The doctor first begs the most earnest attention of the public to what he is going to propose: he solemnly affirms the pill was never

found to want success; he produces a list of those who have been rescued from the grave by taking it. Yet notwithstanding all this, there are many here, who now and then think proper to be sick; only sick did I say? There are some who even think proper to die! Yes, by the head of Confucius, they die; though they might have purchased the health-restoring specific for half a crown at every corner.

I am amazed, my dear Fum Hoam, that these doctors who know what an obstinate set of people they have to deal with, have never thought of attempting to vive the dead. When the living are found to reject their prescriptions, they ought in conscience to apply to the dead, from whom they can expect no such mortifying repulses; they would find in the dead the most complying patients imaginable; and what gratitude might they not expect from the patient's son, now no longer an heir, and his wife, now no longer a widow.

Think not, my friend, that there is any thing chimerical in such an attempt; they already perform cures equally strange: what can be more truly astonishing, than to see old age restored to youth, and vigour to the most feeble constitution; yet this is performed here every day; a simple electuary effects these wonders, even without the bungling ceremonies of having the patient boiled up in a kettle, or ground down in a mill.

Few physicians here go through the ordinary courses of education, but receive all their knowledge of medicine by an immediate inspiration from heaven. Some are thus inspired even in the womb; and what is very remarkable, understand their profession as well at three years old, as at threescore. Others have spent a great part of their lives unconscious of any latent excellence, until a bankruptcy, or a residence in gaol, have called their miraculous powers into exertion.

And others, still there are, indebted to their superlative ignorance alone for success. The more ignorant the practitioner, the less capable is he thought of deceiving. The people here judge, as they do in the east; where it is thought absolutely requisite, that a man should be an ideot before he pretend to be either a conjurer or a doctor.

When a physician by inspiration is sent for, he never perplexes the patient by previous examination; he asks very few questions, and those only for form sake. He knows every disorder by intuition. He administers the pill or drop for every distemper; nor is more inquisitive than the farrier while he drenches a horse. If the patient lives, then has he one more to add to the surviving list; if he dies, then it may be justly said of the patient's disorder, "That as it was not cured, the disorder was "incurable."

LETTER XXV.

From the Same.

I WAS some days ago in company with a politician, who very pathetically declaimed upon the miserable situation of his country: He assured me, that the whole political machine was moving in a wrong track, and that scarce even abilities like his own could ever set it right again. "What have we," said he, "to do with the wars on the continent? we "are a commercial nation; we have only to cultivate "commerce like our neighbours the Dutch; it is our "business to increase trade by settling new colonies: "riches are the strength of a nation; and for the

"rest, our ships, our ships alone, will protect us." I found it vain to oppose my feeble arguments to those of a man who thought himself wise enough to direct even the ministry; I fancied, however, that I saw with more certainty, because I reasoned without prejudice: I therefore begged leave, instead of argument, to relate a short history. He gave me a smile at once of condescension and contempt; and I proceeded as follows to describe "The rise and declension of the kingdom of Lao." — — — — —

Northward of China, and in one of the doublings of the great wall, the fruitful province of Lao enjoyed its liberty and a peculiar government of its own. As the inhabitants were on all sides surrounded by the wall, they feared no sudden invasion from the Tartars; and being each possessed of property, they were zealous in its defence.

The natural consequences of security and affluence in any country, is a love of pleasure; when the wants of nature are supplied, we seek after the conveniences; when possessed of these, we desire the luxuries of life; and when every luxury is provided, it is then ambition takes up the man, and leaves him still something to wish for; the inhabitants of the country, from primitive simplicity, soon began to aim at elegance, and from elegance proceeded to refinement. It was now found absolutely requisite, for the good of the state, that the people should be divided; formerly the same hand that was employed in tilling the ground, or dressing up the manufactures, was also in time of need a soldier; but the custom was now changed; for it was perceived, that a man bred up from childhood to the arts either of peace or war, became more eminent by this means in his respective profession, the inhabitants were therefore now distinguished into artizans and soldiers; and while these improved the luxuries of life, these watched for the security of the people.

A country, possessed of freedom, has always two sorts of enemies to fear: foreign foes who attack its existence from without, and internal miscreants who betray its liberties within. The inhabitants of Lao were to guard against both. A country of artizans were most likely to preserve internal liberty; and a nation of soldiers were fittest to repel a foreign invasion. Hence naturally arose a division of opinion between the artizans and the soldiers of the kingdom. The artizans, ever complaining that freedom was threatened by an armed internal force, were for disbanding the soldiers, and insisted that their walls alone were sufficient to repel the most formidable invasion; the warriors, on the contrary, represented the power of the neighbouring kings, the combinations formed against their state, and the weakness of the wall, which every earthquake might overturn. While this altercation continued, the kingdom might be justly said to enjoy its greatest share of vigour: every order in the state, by being watchful over each other, contributed to diffuse happiness equally, and balanced the state. The arts of peace flourished, nor were those of war neglected; the neighbouring powers, who had nothing to apprehend from the ambition of men, whom they only saw solicitous, not for riches, but freedom, were contented to traffic with them: they sent their goods to be manufactured in Lao, and paid a large price for them on their return.

By these means this people at length became moderately rich, and their opulence naturally invited the invader: a Tartar prince led an immense army against them, and they as bravely stood up in their own defence; they were still inspired with a love of their country; they fought the barbarous enemy with fortitude, and gained a complete victory.

From this moment, which they regarded as the completion of their glory, historians date their

downfal. They had risen in strength by love of their country, and fell by indulging ambition. The country possessed by the invading Tartars, seemed to them a prize that would not only render them more formidable for the future, but which would increase their opulence for the present; it was unanimously resolved, therefore, both by soldiers and artizans, that those desolate regions should be peopled by colonies from Lao. When a trading nation begins to act the conqueror it is then perfectly undone: it subsists in some measure by the support of its neighbours; while they continue to regard it without envy or apprehension, trade may flourish; but when once it presumes to assert as its right, what it only enjoyed as a favour, each country reclaims that part of commerce which it has power to take back, and turns it into some other channel more honourable, though perhaps less convenient.

Every neighbour now began to regard with jealous eyes this ambitious commonwealth, and forbade their subjects any future intercourse with them. The inhabitants of Lao, however, still pursued the same ambitious maxims; it was from their enemies alone they expected riches, and riches said they, are strength, and strength is security. Numberless were the migrations of the desperate and enterprising of this country to people the desolate dominions lately possessed by the Tartars; between these colonies, and the mother country, a very advantageous traffic was at first carried on; their republic sent the colonies large quantities of the manufactures of the country; and they in return provided the republic with an equivalent in ivory and ginseng. By this means the inhabitants became immediately rich; and this produced an equal degree of voluptuousness: for men who have much money will always find some fantastical modes of

enjoyment. How shall I mark the steps by which they declined! Every colony, in process of time, spreads over the whole country where it first was planted. As it grows more populous, it becomes more polite; and those manufactures, for which it was in the beginning obliged to others, it learns to dress up itself? Such was the case with the colonies of Lao; they, in less than a century became a powerful and a polite people; and the more polite they grew, the less advantageous was the commerce which still subsisted between them and others. By this means the mother country being abridged in its commerce, grew poorer, but not less luxurious. Their former wealth had introduced luxury; and wherever luxury once fixes, no art can either lessen or remove it. Their commerce with their neighbours was totally destroyed; and that with their colonies, was every day naturally and necessarily declining; they still, however, preserved the insolence of wealth without a power to support it; and persevered in being luxurious while contemptible from poverty. In short, the state resembled one of those bodies bloated with disease, whose bulk is only a symptom of its wretchedness. Their former opulence only rendered more impotent; as those individuals who are reduced from riches to poverty are of all men the most unfortunate and helpless. They had imagined, because their colonies tended to make them rich upon the first acquisition, they would still continue to do so; they now found, however, that on themselves alone they should have depended for support; that colonies ever afford but temporary affluence, and when cultivated and polite, are no longer useful. From such a concurrence of circumstances they soon became contemptible. The emperor Honti invaded them with a powerful army. Historians do not say whether their colonies were

too remote to lend assistance, or else were desirous of shaking of their dependence: but certain it is, they scarce made any resistance; their walls were now found but a weak defence; and they at length were obliged to acknowledge subjection to the empire of China.

Happy, very happy might they have been, had they known when to bound their riches and their glory. Had they known, that extending empire is often diminishing power; that countries are ever strongest which are internally powerful; that colonies, by draining away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and the avaricious; that walls give little protection, unless manned with resolution; that too much commerce may injure a nation as well as too little; and that there is a wide difference between a conquering and a flourishing empire. Adieu.

LETTER XXVI.

From the Same.

THOUGH fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies; and he may be justly termed a humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence: though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a manhater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion;

and while his looks were softened by pity, I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature. Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings, as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

In one of our late excursions into the country, happening to discourse upon the provision that was made for the poor in England, he seemed amazed how any of his countrymen could be so foolishly weak as to relieve occasional objects of charity, when the laws had made such ample provision for their support. In every parish house, (says he) the poor are supplied with food, cloaths, fire, and a bed to lie on; they want no more, I desire no more myself; yet still they seem discontented. I am surprised at the inactivity of our magistrates, in not taking up such vagrants, who are only a weight upon the industrious: I am surprised that the people are found to relieve them, when they must be at the same time sensible, that it in some measure encourages idleness, extravagance and imposture. Were I to advise any man for whom I had the least regard, I would caution him by all means not to be imposed upon by their false pretences; let me assure you, Sir, they are impostors every one of them, and rather merit a prison than relief.

He was proceeding in this strain, earnestly to dissuade me from an imprudence of which I am seldom guilty; when an old man, who still had about him the remnants of tattered finery, implored our compassion. He assured us that he was no common beggar, but forced into the shameful profession to support a dying wife, and five hungry children. Being

prepossessed against such falsehoods, his story had not the least influence upon me; but it was quite otherwise with the man in black; I could see it visibly operate upon his countenance, and effectually interrupt his harrangue. I could easily perceive that his heart burned to relieve the five starving children; but he seemed ashamed to discover his weakness to me.... While he thus hesitated between compassion and pride, I pretended to look another way, and he seized this opportunity of giving the poor petitioner a piece of silver, bidding him, at the same time, (in order that I should hear,) go work for his bread, and not teaze passengers with such impertinent falsehoods for the future.

As he had fancied himself quite unperceived, he continued, as we proceeded to rail against beggars with as much animosity as before; he threw in some episodes on his own amazing prudence and economy, with his skill in discovering impostors: he explained the manner in which he would deal with beggars were he a magistrate; hinted at enlarging some of the prisons for their reception; and told two stories of ladies that were robbed by beggar men. He was beginning a third to the same purpose, when a sailor, with a wooden leg, once more crossed our walks, desiring our pity, and blessing our limbs. I was for going on without taking any notice; but my friend looking wishfully upon the poor petitioner, bid me stop, and he would shew me with how much ease, he could at any time, detect an impostor.

He now, therefore, assumed a look of importance; and, in an angry tone, began to examine the sailor, demanding in what engagement he was thus disabled, and rendered unfit for service. The sailor replied, in a tone as angrily as he, that he had been an officer on board a private ship of war, and that he had lost his leg abroad in defence of those who did nothing at home. At this reply all my friend's importance vanished in a

moment; he had not a single question more to ask; he now only studied what method he should take to relieve him unobserved. He had, however, no easy part to act, as he was obliged to preserve the appearance of ill nature before me, and yet relieve himself by relieving the sailor. Casting, therefore, a furious look upon some bundles of chips which the fellow carried in a string on his back, my friend demanded how he sold his matches; but not waiting for a reply, desired, in a surly tone, to have a shilling's worth. The sailor seemed at first surprised at his demand; but soon recollecting himself, and presenting his whole bundle, here, master, says he, take all my cargo, and a blessing into the bargain.

It is impossible to describe with what an air of triumph my friend marched off with his new purchase; he assured me that he was firmly of opinion, that those fellows must have stolen their goods, who could thus afford to sell them for half value; he informed me of several different uses to which those chips might be applied; he expaciated largely upon the savings that would result from lighting candles with a match, instead of thrusting them into the fire. He averred, that he would as soon have parted with a tooth as his money to these vagabonds, unless for some valuable consideration. I cannot tell how long this panegyric upon frugality and matches might have continued, had not his attention been called off by another object more distressful than either of the former. A woman in rags, with one child in her arms and another on her back, was attempting to sing ballads, but with such a mournful voice, that it was difficult to determine whether she was singing or crying. A wretch who, in the deepest distress, still aimed at good humour, was an object my friend was by no means capable of withstanding: his vivacity and his discourse were instantly interrupted; upon this occasion his very dissimulation had forsaken him. Even in my presence, he imme-

diately applied his hands to his pockets in order to relieve her; but guess his confusion when he found he had already given away all the money he carried about him to former objects. The misery painted in the woman's visage was not half so strongly expressed as the agony in his. He continued to search for some time, but to no purpose; till at length recollecting himself, with a face of ineffable good nature, as he had no money, he put into her hands his shilling's worth of matches.

LETTER XXVII.

To the same.

AS there appeared something reluctantly good in the character of my companion, I must own it surprised me, what could be his motives for thus concealing virtues, which others take such pains to display. I was unable to repress my desire of knowing the history of a man, who thus seemed to act under continual restraint, and whose benevolence was rather the effect of appetite than reason.

It was not, however, till after repeated solicitations he thought proper to gratify my curiosity....“ If you “ are fond (says he) of hearing hair-breadth escapes, “ my history must certainly please; for I have been “ for twenty years upon the very verge of starving, “ without ever being starved.

— — — —

“ My father, the younger son of a good family, was “ possessed of a small living in the church. His edu- “ cation was above his fortune, and his generosity “ greater than his education. Poor as he was, he had “ his flatterers still poorer than himself; for every din-

" ner he gave them they returned him an equivalent " in praise: and this was all he wanted. The same " ambition that actuates a monarch at the head of an " army, influenced my father at the head of his table: " he told the story of the Ivy Tree, and that was " laughed at; he repeated the jest of the Two Scho- " lars and one Pair of Breeches, and the company " laughed at that; but the story of Taffy in the sedan- " chair, was sure to set the table in a roar. Thus his " pleasure increased in proportion to the pleasure he " gave; he loved all the world, and he fancied all the " world loved him.

" As his fortune was but small, he lived up to the " very extent of it; he had no intentions of leaving " his children money, for that was dross; he was re- " resolved they should have learning; for learning, he " used to observe, was better than silver or gold. For " this purpose he undertook to instruct us himself; " and took as much pains to form our morals, as to " improve our understanding. We were told, that uni- " versal benevolence was what first cemented society: " we were taught to consider all the wants of mankind " as of our own? to regard the human face divine " with affection and esteem; he wound us up to be " mere machines of pity, and rendered us incapable " of withstanding the slightest impulse, made either " by real or fictitious distress: in a word, we were per- " fectly instructed in the art of giving away thousands " before we were taught the more necessary qualifi- " cations of getting a farthing.

" I cannot avoid imagining, that thus refined by his " lessons, out of all my suspicion, and divested of even " all the little cunning which nature had given me, I " resembled, upon my first entrance into the busy and " insidious world, one of those gladiators who were " exposed without armour in the amphitheatre at " Rome. My father, however, who had only seen the " world on one side, seemed to triumph in my supe-

" rior discernment, though my whole stock of wis-
" dom consisted in being able to talk like himself upon
" subjects that once were useful, because they were
" then topics of the busy world; but that now were
" utterly useless, because connected with the busy
" world no longer.

" The first opportunity he had of finding his expec-
" tations disappointed, was at the very middling figure
" I made in the university: he had flattered himself,
" that he should soon see me rising into the foremost
" rank in literary reputation; but was mortified to find
" me utterly unnoticed and unknown. His disappoint-
" ment might have been partly ascribed to his having
" over-rated my talents, and partly to my dislike of
" mathematical reasonings, at a time when my ima-
" gination and memory, yet unsatisfied, were more
" eager after new objects, than desirous of reasoning
" upon those I knew. This did not, however, please
" my tutors, who observed, indeed, that I was a little
" dull: but at the same time allowed, that I seemed
" to be very good natured, and had no harm in me.

" After I had resided at college seven years, my fa-
" ther died, and left me....his blessing. Thus shoved
" from shore without ill-nature to protect, or cunning
" to guide, or proper stores to subsist me in so dan-
" gerous a voyage, I was obliged to embark in the
" wide world at twenty-one. But in order to settle in
" life, my friends advised (for they always advise when
" they begin to despise us) they advised me, I say, to
" go into orders.

" To be obliged to wear a long wig, when I liked a
" short one, or a black coat when I generally dressed
" in brown, I thought was such a restraint upon my
" liberty, thot I absolutely rejected the proposal. A
" priest in England is not the same mortified creature
" with a bonze in China; with us, not he that fasts
" best, but eats best, is reckoned the best liver; yet I

" rejected a life of luxury, indolence, and ease, from " no other consideration, but that boyish one of dress. " So that my friends were now perfectly satisfied I was " undone, and yet they thought it a pity for one who " had not the least harm in him, and was so very good " natured.

" Poverty naturally begets dependence, and I was " admitted as flatterer to a great man. At first I was " surprised, that the situation of a flatterer at a great " man's table could be thought disagreeable! there " was no great trouble in listening attentively when his " lordship spoke, and laughing when he looked round " for applause. This, even good manners might have " obliged me to perform. I found, however, too soon, " that his lordship was a greater dunce than myself; " and from that very moment my power of flattery was " at an end. I now rather aimed at setting him right, " than at receiving his absurdities with submission: to " flatter those we do not know, is an easy task; but to " flatter our intimate acquaintances, all whose foibles " are strongly in our eye, is drudgery insupportable. " Every time I now opened my lips in praise, my " falsehood went to my conscience; his lordship soon " perceived me to be unfit for service; I was there- " fore discharged; my patron at the same time being " graciously pleased to observe, that he believed I was " tolerable good natured, and had not the least harm " in me.

" Disappointed in ambition, I had recourse to " love. A young lady, who lived with her aunt, and " was possessed of a very pretty fortune, at her own " disposal, had given me, as I fancied, some reasons " to expect success. The symptoms by which I " was guided were striking; she had always laugh- " ed with me at her awkward acquaintances, and at " her aunt's, among the number; she always obser- " ved, that a man of sense would make a better hus-

" band than a fool, and I as constantly applied the ob-
" servation in my own favour. She continually talked,
" in my company, of friendship, and the beauties of
" the mind, and spoke of Mr. Shrimp, my rival's
" high-heeled shoes with detestation. These were
" circumstances which I thought strongly in my fa-
" vour; so after resolving and re-resolving, I had cou-
" rage enough to tell her my mind. Miss heard my
" proposal with serenity, seeming at the same time to
" study the figures of her fan. Out at last it came.
" There was but one small objection to complete our
" happiness: which was no more than...that she was
" married three months before to Mr. Shrimp with
" high-heeled shoes! By way of consolation, however,
" she observed, that though I was disappointed in her,
" my addresses to her aunt would probably kindle her
" into sensibility; as the old lady always allowed me
" to be very good-natured, and not to have the least
" share of harm in me.

" Yet still I had friends, numerous friends, and to
" them I was resolved to apply. O friendship? thou
" fond soother of the human breast! to thee we fly in
" every calamity; to thee the wretched seek for suc-
" cour: on thee, the care-tired son of misery fondly
" relies; from thy kind assistance the unfortunate al-
" ways hopes for relief, and may be ever sure of....dis-
" appointment! My first application was to a city scri-
" vener, who had frequently offered to lend me money
" when he knew I did not want it. I informed him,
" that now was the time to put his friendship to the
" test; that I wanted to borrow a couple of hundreds
" for a certain occasion, and was resolved to take it up
" from him....And pray, Sir, cried my friend, do you
" want all this money?....Indeed I never wanted it
" more, returned I....I am sorry for that, cries the
" scrivener, with all my heart; for they who want
" money when they come to borrow, will always want
" money when they should come to pay.

" From him I flew with indignation to one of the " best friends I had in the world, and made the same " request....Indeed Mr. Drybone, cries my friend, I " always thought it would come to this. You know, " Sir, I would not advise you but for your own good; " but your conduct has hitherto been ridiculous in the " highest degree, and some of your acquaintance al- " ways thought you a very silly fellow. Let me see, " you want two hundred pounds; do you want only " two hundred Sir, exactly?.....To confess a truth, " returned I, I shall want three hundred; but then " I have another friend from whom I can borrow " the rest...Why then replied my friend, if you would " take my advise, and you know I should not presume " to advise you but for your own good; I would re- " commend it to you, to borrow the whole sum from " the other friend, and then one note will serve for all, " you know.

" Poverty now began to come fast upon me: yet " instead of growing more provident or cautious as I " grew poor, I became every day more indolent and " simple. A friend was arrested for fifty pounds; I " was unable te extricate him, except by becoming his " bail. When at liberty, he fled from his creditors, " and left me to take his place. In prison I expected " greater satisfactions than I had enjoyed at large. I " hoped to converse with men in this new world, sim- " ple and believing like myself; but I found them as " cunning and as cautious as those in the world I had " left behind. They spunged upon my money whilst " it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid them, " and cheated me when I played at cribbage. All " this was done, because they believed me to be very " good-natured, and knew that I had no harm in " me.

" Upon my first entrance into this mansion, which " is to some the abode of despair, I felt no sensations " different from those I experienced abroad. I was

" now on one side of the door, and those who were un-
" confined were on the other; this was all the differ-
" ence between us. At first indeed, I felt some un-
" easiness, in considering how I should be able to pro-
" vide this week for the wants of the week ensuing;
" but after some time, if I found myself sure of eating
" one day, I never troubled my head how I was to be
" supplied another. I seized every precarious meal
" with the utmost good humour, indulged no rants of
" spleen at my situation, never called down heaven
" and all the stars to behold me dining upon a half-
" penny worth of radishes; my very companions were
" taught to believe, that I liked salad better than mut-
" ton. I contented myself with thinking, that all my
" life I should either eat white bread or brown; con-
" sidered that all that happened was best, laughed when
" I was not in pain, took the world as it went, and read
" Tacitus often, for want of more books and compa-
" ny.

" How long I might have continued in this torpid
" state of simplicity I cannot tell, had I not been rous-
" ed by seeing an old acquaintance, whom I knew to
" be a prudent blockhead, preferred to a place in the
" government. I now found that I had pursued a
" wrong track, and that the true way of being able to
" relieve others, was first to aim at independence my-
" self. My immediate care therefore, was to leave my
" present habitation, and make an entire reformation
" in my conduct and behaviour. For a free, open, un-
" designing deportment, I put on that of closeness,
" prudence and economy. One of the most heroic
" actions I ever performed, and for which I shall praise
" myself as long as I live, was the refusing half a crown
" to an old acquaintance, at the time when he wanted
" it, and I had it to spare; for this alone, I deserved
" to be decreed an ovation.

" I now therefore pursued a course of uninterrupt-
" ed frugality, seldom wanted a dinner, and was con-

" sequently invited to twenty. I soon began to get
" the character of a saving hunks that had money;
" and insensibly grew into esteem. Neighbours have
" asked my advice in the disposal of their daughters,
" and I have always taken care not to give any. I have
" contracted a friendship with an alderman, only by
" observing that if we take a farthing from a thousand
" pound, it will be a thousand pound no longer. I
" have been invited to a pawn-broker's table by pre-
" tending to hate gravy; and am now actually upon a
" treaty of marriage with a rich widow, for only hav-
" ing observed that the bread was rising. If ever I am
" asked a question, whether I know it or not, instead of
" answering, I only smile and look wise. If a charity
" is proposed, I go about with my hat, but put nothing
" in myself. If a wretch solicits my pity, I observe
" that the world is filled with impostors, and take a
" certain method of not being deceived, by never re-
" lieving. In short, I now find the truest way of
" finding esteem even from the indigent, is to give
" away nothing, and thus have much in our power to
" give."

LETTER XXVIII.

From the Same.

LATELY in company with my friend in black, whose conversation is now both my amusement and instruction, I could not avoid observing the great number of bachelors and maiden ladies with which this city seems to be over-run....Sure, said I, marriage is not sufficiently encouraged, or we should never behold such crowds of battered beaux and decayed coquets, still attempting to drive a trade they have been so long unfit for, and swarming upon the gaiety of the age. I behold an old bachelor in the most contemptible light, as an animal that lives upon the common stock, without contributing his share: he is a beast of prey, and the laws should make use of as many stratagems, and as much force, to drive the reluctant savage into the toils, as the Indians when they hunt the hyena or the rhinoceros. The mob should be permitted to halloo after him, boys might play tricks on him with impunity, every well bred company should laugh at him; and if, when turned of sixty, he offered to make love, his mistress might spit in his face, or, what would be perhaps a greater punishment, should fairly grant him the favour.

As for old maids, continued I, they should not be treated with so much severity, because I suppose no one would be so if she could help it. No lady in her senses would chuse to make a subordinate figure at christenings and lyings in, when she might be the principal herself; nor curry favour with her sister-in-law, when she might command a husband; nor toil in preparing custards, when she might lie in a

bed, and give directions how they ought to be made; nor stifle all her sensations in demure formality, when she might, with matrimonial freedom, shake her acquaintance by the hand, and wink at a double entendre. No lady could be so very silly as to live single, if she could help it. I consider an unmarried lady, declining into the vale of years, as one of those charming countries, bordering on China, that lies waste for want of proper inhabitants. We are not to accuse the country, but the ignorance of its neighbours, who are insensible of its beauties, though at liberty to enter and cultivate the soil.

....." Indeed, sir, replied my companion, you are " very little acquainted with the English ladies to " think they are old maids against their will. I dare " venture to affirm, that you can hardly select one " of them all, but has had frequent offers of mar- " riage, which either pride or avarice has not made " her reject, instead of thinking it a disgrace, they " take every occasion to boast of their former cru- " elty; a soldier does not exult more when he counts " over the wounds he has received, than a female " veteran when she relates the wounds she has for- " merly given: exhaustless when she begins a narra- " tive of the former death-dealing power of her eyes. " She tells of the knight in gold lace, who died with " a single frown, and never rose again till .....he was " married to his maid; of the squire, who being cru- " elly denied, fell in a rage, flew to the window, and " lifting up the sash threw himself in an agony..... " into his arm chair: of the parson, who, crossed in " love, resolutely swallowed opium, which banished " the stings of despised love, by....making him sleep. " In short, she talks over her former losses with " pleasure, and, like some tradesmen, finds consola- " tion in the many bankruptcies she has suffered.

" For this reason, whenever I see a superannuated

" beauty still unmarried. I tacitly accuse her either
" of pride, avarice, coquetry, or affectation. There
" is Miss Jenny Tinderbox, I once remember to
" have had some beauty and a moderate fortune.
" Her elder sister happened to marry a man of qua-
" lity, and this seemed as a statute of virginity against
" poor Jane. Because there was one lucky hit in the
" family, she was resolved not to disgrace it by in-
" troducing a tradesman; by thus rejecting her equals,
" and neglected or despised by her superiors, she
" now acts in the capacity of tutoress to her sister's
" children, and undergoes the drudgery of three ser-
" vants, without receiving the wages of one.

" Miss Squeeze was a pawnbroker's daughter; her
" father had early taught her, that money was a very
" good thing, and left her a moderate fortune at his
" death. She was so perfectly sensible of the value
" of what she had got, that she was resolved never to
" part with a farthing, without an equality on the part
" of her suitor; she thus refused several offers made
" her by people who wanted to better themselves, as
" the saying is; and grew old and ill-natured, without
" ever considering that she should have made an a-
" batement in her pretensions, from her face being
" pale and marked with the small-pox.

" Lady Betty Tempest, on the contrary, had beau-
" ty, with fortune and family. But fond of conquest,
" she passed from triumph to triumph; she had read
" plays and romances, and there had learned, that a
" plain man of common sense was no better than a
" fool; such she refused, and sighed only for the
" gay, giddy, inconstant, and thoughtless; after she
" had thus rejected hundreds who liked her, and
" sighed for hundreds who despised her, she found
" herself insensibly deserted: at present she is com-
" pany only for her aunts and cousins, and sometimes
" makes one in a country dance, with one of the
" chairs for a partner, casts off round a joint-stool,

" and sets to a corner cup-board. In a word she is " treated with civil contempt from every quarter, and " placed, like a piece of old fashioned lumber, merely " to fill up a corner.

" But Sophronia, the sagacious Sophronia, how " shall I mention her? she was taught to love Greek, " and hate the men from her very infancy: she has " rejected fine gentlemen, because they were not pe- " dants, and pedants because they were not fine gen- " tlemen; her exquisite sensibility has taught her to " discover every fault in every lover, and her inflexi- " ble justice has prevented her from pardoning them. " Thus she rejected several offers, till the wrinkles " of age had overtaken her; and now, without one " good feature in her face, she talks incessantly of " the beauties of the mind. Farewell."

LETTER XXIX.

From the Same.

WERE we to estimate the learning of the English by the number of books that are every day published among them, perhaps no country, not even China itself, could equal them in this particular. I have reckoned not less than twenty-three new books published in one day; which, upon computation, makes eight thousand three hundred and ninety-five in one year. Most of these are not confined to one single science, but embrace the whole circle. History, politics, poetry, mathematics, metaphysics, and the philosophy of nature, are all comprised in a manual not lager than that in which our children are taught the letters. If then we suppose the learned of England to read but an eighth part of the works which daily come from the press, (and sure none can pre-

tend to learning upon less easy terms,) at this rate, every scholar will read a thousand books in one year. From such a calculation, you may conjecture what an amazing fund of literature a man must be possessed of, who thus reads three new books every day, not one of which but contains all the good things that ever were said or written.

And yet I know not how it happens, but the English are not in reality so learned as would seem from this calculation. We meet but few who know all arts and sciences in perfection: whether it is that the generality are incapable of such extensive knowledge, or that the authors of those books are not adequate instructors. In China, the emperor himself takes cognizance of all the doctors in the kingdom, who profess authorship. In England, every man may be an author that can write; for they have by law a liberty, not only of saying what they please, but of being also as dull as they please.

Yesterday I testified my surprise to the man in black, where writers could be found in sufficient number to throw off the books I daily saw crowding from the press. I at first imagined that the learned seminaries might take this method of instructing the world; but to obviate this objection, my companion assured me, that the doctors of colleges never wrote, and that some of them had actually forgot their reading; but if you desire, continued he, to see a collection of authors, I fancy I can introduce you this evening to a club, which assemble every Saturday at seven, at the sign of the Broom, near Islington, to talk over the business of the last, and the entertainment of the week ensuing. I accepted his invitation; we walked together, and entered the house some time before the usual hour for the company assembling.

My friend took this opportunity of letting me into the characters of the principal members of the club, not even the host excepted, who, it seems, was once

an author himself, but preferred by a bookseller to this situation as a reward for his former services.

The first person, said he, of our society, is Dr. Nonenity, a metaphysician. Most people think him a profound scholar; but as he seldom speaks, I cannot be positive in that particular; he generally spreads himself before the fire, sucks his pipe, talks little, drinks much, and is reckoned very good company; I am told he writes indexes to perfection, he makes essays, on the origin of evil, philosophical inquiries upon any subject, and draws up an answer to any book upon twenty-four hours warning. You may distinguish him from the rest of the company by his long grey wig, and the blue handkerchief round his neck.

The next to him in merit and esteem, is Tim Syllabub, a droll creature, he sometimes shines as a star of the first magnitude among the choice spirits of the age: he is reckoned equally excellent at a rebus, a riddle, a bawdy song, and a hymn for the tabernacle. You will know him by his shabby finery, his powdered wig, dirty shirt, and broken silk stockings.

After him succeeds Mr. Tibs, a very useful hand: he writes receipts for the bite of a mad dog, and throws off an eastern tale to perfection, he understands the business of an author as well as any man; for no bookseller alive can cheat him: you may distinguish him by the peculiar clumsiness of his figure and the coarseness of his coat; however, though it be coarse (as he frequently tells the company) he has paid for it.

Lawyer Squint is the politician of the society; he makes speeches for Parliament, writes addresses to his fellow-subjects, and letters to noble commanders: he gives the history of every new play, and finds seasonable thoughts on every occasion. My companion was proceeding in his description, when the host came running in with terror on his countenance to tell us

that the door was beset with bailiffs. If that be the case then, says my companion, we had as good be going; for I am positive we shall not see one of the company this night. Wherefore disappointed, we were both obliged to return home, he to enjoy the oddities which compose his character alone, and I to write, as usual, to my friend, the occurrences of the day..... Adieu.

LETTER XXX.

From the Same.

BY my last advices from Moscow, I find the caravan has not yet departed for China: I still continue to write, expecting that you may receive a large number of my letters at once. In them you will find rather a minute detail of English peculiarities, than a general picture of their manners or disposition. Happy it were for mankind, if all travellers would thus, instead of characterising a people in general terms, lead us into a detail of those minute circumstances which first influenced their opinion: the genius of a country should be investigated with a kind of experimental inquiry: by this means we should have more precise and just notions of foreign nations, and detect travellers themselves when they happened to form wrong conclusions.

My friend and I repeated our visit to the club of authors; where, upon our entrance, we found the members all assembled, and engaged in a loud debate.

The poet in shabby finery, holding a manuscript in his hand, was earnestly endeavouring to persuade the company to hear him read the first book of an heroic poem, which he had composed the day before. But

against this all the members very warmly objected. They knew no reason why any member of the club should be indulged with a particular hearing, when many of them had published whole volumes which had never been looked in. They insisted that the law should be observed, where reading in company was expressly noticed. It was in vain that the plaintiff pleaded the peculiar merit of his piece; he spoke to an assembly insensible to all his remonstrances; the book of laws was opened and read by the secretary: where it was expressly enacted, "That whatsoever "poet, speech-maker, critic, or historian, should pre-"sume to engage the company by reading his own "works, he was to lay down six-pence previous to "opening the manuscript, and should be charged one "shilling an hour while he continued reading: the "said shilling to be equally distributed among the "company, as a recompence for their trouble.".

Our poet seemed at first to shrink at the penalty, hesitating for some time whether he should deposit the fine, or shut up the poem; but looking round, and perceiving two strangers in the room, his love of fame outweighed his prudence, and laying down the sum by law established, he insisted on his prerogative.

A profound silence ensuing, he began by explaining his design...."Gentlemen," says he, "the present "piece is not one of your common epic poems, which "come from the press like paper kites in summer; "there are none of your Turnuses or Didos in it; it is "an heroical description of nature. I only beg you'll "endeavour to make your souls in unison with mine, "and hear with the same enthusiasm with which I "have written. The poem begins with the description "of an author's bed chamber: the picture was sketch-"ed in my own apartment; for you must know, gen-"tlemen, that I am myself the hero." Then putting

himself into the attitude of an orator, with all the emphasis of voice and action, he proceeded:

Where the Red Lion flaring o'er the way,
Invites each passing stranger that can pay;
Where Calvert's butt, and Parson's black champaign
Regale the drabs and bloods of Drury-lane;
There in lonely room, from bailiffs snug,
The muse found Scroggen stretch'd beneath a rug;
A window patch'd with paper, lent a ray,
That dimly shew'd the state in which he lay:
The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread,
The humid wall with paltry picture spread;
The royal game of goose was there in view;
And the twelve rules the royal martyr drew;
The seasons fram'd with listing, found a place,
And brave Prince William shew'd his lamp-black face:
The morn was cold, he views with keen desire
The rusty grate unconscious of a fire;
With beer and milk arrears, the frieze was scor'd,
And five crack'd tea-cups dress'd the chimney board;
A night-cap deck'd his brows instead of bay,
A cap by night——a stocking all the day!

With this last line he seemed so much elated, that he was unable to proceed. 'There, gentlemen,' cries he, 'there is a description for you; Rabelais's bed-'chamber is but a fool to it.'

A cap by night——a stocking all the day!

'There is sound, and sense, and truth, and nature in 'the trifling compass of ten little syllables.'

He was too much employed in self-admiration to observe the company: who, by nods, winks, shrugs, and stifled laughter, testified every mark of contempt. He turned severally to each for their opinion, and found all, however, ready to applaud. One swore it was inimitable; another said it was damn'd fine: and a third cried out in a rapture, *Carissimo*. At last, ad-

dressing himself to the president: and pray, Mr. Squint, says he, let us have your opinion. Mine, answered the president, (taking the manuscript out of the author's hands,) may this glass suffocate me, but I think it equal to any thing I have seen; and I fancy, (continued he, doubling up the poem, and forcing it into the author's pocket,) that you will get great honour when it comes out; so I shall beg leave to put it in. We shall not intrude upon your good nature, in desiring to hear more of it at present; "ex ungue Herculem," we are satisfied, perfectly satisfied. The author made two or three attempts to pull it out a second time, and the president made as many to prevent him. Thus though with reluctance, he was at last obliged to sit down, contented with the commendations for which he had paid.

When this tempest of poetry and praise was blown over, one of the company changed the subject, by wondering how any man could be so dull as to write poetry at present, since prose itself would hardly pay. Would you think it, gentlemen, continued he, I have actually written last week, sixteen prayers, twelve bawdy jests, and three sermons, all at the rate of sixpence a-piece; and what is still more extraordinary, the bookseller has lost by the bargain. Such sermons would have once gained me a prebend's stall; but now, alas! we have neither piety, taste, nor humour amongst us. Positively, if this season does not turn out better than it has begun, unless the ministry commit some blunders to furnish us with a new topic of abuse, I shall resume my old business of working at the press, instead of finding it employment.

The whole club seemed to join in condemning the season, as one of the worst that had come for some time; a gentleman particularly observed, that the nobility were never known to subscribe worse than

at present...." I know not how it happens, said he, " though I follow them up as close as possible, yet I " can hardly get a single subscription in a week. The " houses of the great are as inaccessible as a frontier " garrison at mid-night. I never see a nobleman's " door half opened, that some surly porter or footman " does not stand full in the breach. I was yesterday " to wait with a subscription proposal upon my lord " Squash the Creolian. I had posted myself at his " door the whole morning, and just as he was getting " into his coach, thrust my proposal snug into his " hand, folded up in the form of a letter from myself. " he just glanced at the superscription, and not know- " ing the hand, consigned it to his valet de chambre; " this respectable personage treated it as his master, " and put it into the hands of the porter. The porter " grasped my proposal, frowning; and, measuring my " figure from top to toe, put it back into my own hands " unopened."

...." To the devil I pitch all the nobility, cries a " little man in a peculiar accent; I am sure they have " of late used me most scurvily. You must know, " gentlemen, some time ago, upon the arrival of a " certain noble duke from his travels, I set myself " down, and vamped up a fine flaunting poetical pa- " negyric; which I had written in such a strain, that " I fancied it would have even wheedled milk from a " mouse. In this I represented the whole kingdom " welcoming his grace to his native soil, nor forgetting " the loss France and Italy would sustain in their arts " by his departure." I expected to touch for a bank-bill at least; so folding up my verses in guilt paper, I gave my last half crown to a genteel servant to be the bearer. My letter was safely conveyed to his grace; and the servant, after four hours absence, during which time I led the life of a fiend, returned with a letter four

times as big as mine. Guess my extacy at the prospect of so fine a return. I eagerly took the pacquet into my hands, that trembled to receive it. I kept it some time unopened before me, brooding over the expected treasure it contained; when opening it, as I hope to be saved! gentlemen! his grace had sent me in payment for my poem, no bank bills, but six copies of verse, each longer than mine, addressed to him upon the same occasion.

...' A nobleman, cries a member who had hitherto been silent, is created as much for the confusion of ' us authors, as the catch-pole. I will tell you a story, ' gentlemen, which is as true as that this pipe is made ' of clay....When I was delivered of my first book, I ' owed my taylor for a suit of cloaths; but that is nothing ' new, you know, and may be any man's case as well as ' mine. Well, owing him for a suit of cloaths and hearing that my book took very well, he sent for his money, ' and insisted upon being paid immediately; though I ' was at that time in rich fame, for my book run like wild ' fire, yet I was very short in money, and being unable ' to satisfy his demand, prudently resolved to keep my ' chamber, preferring a prison of my own chusing at ' home, to one of my taylor's chusing abroad. In ' vain the bailiffs used all their arts to decoy me from ' my citadel; in vain they sent to let me know that a ' gentleman wanted to speak with me at the next ta- ' vern: in vain they came with an urgent message ' from my aunt in the country; in vain I was told that ' a particular friend was at the point of death, and de- ' sired to take his last farewell, I was deaf, insensible, ' rock, adamant. The bailiffs could make no impres- ' sion on my hard heart, for I had effectually kept my ' liberty by never stirring out of the room.

' This was very well for a fortnight; when one ' morning I received a most splendid message from

'the Earl of Doomsday, importing that he had read 'my book, and was in raptures with every line of 'it; he impatiently longed to see the author, and 'had some designs which might turn out greatly 'to my advantage. I paused upon the contents of 'this message, and found there could be no deceit, 'for the card was gilt at the edges, and the bearer, I 'was told had quite the looks of a gentleman. Wit-'ness, ye powers, how my heart triumphed at my 'own importance! I saw a long perspective felicity 'before me; I applauded the taste of the times, 'which never saw genius forsaken; I had prepared 'a set introductory speech for the occasion, five glar-'ing compliments for his lordship, and two more 'modest for myself. The next morning, therefore, 'in order to be punctual to my appointment, I took 'coach, and ordered the fellow to drive to the street 'and house mentioned in his lordship's address. I 'had the precaution to pull up the windows as I went 'along, to keep off the busy part of mankind; and, 'big with expectation, fancied the coach never went 'fast enough. At length, however the wished for 'moment of its stopping arrived; this for some time 'I impatiently expected; and letting down the door 'in a transport, in order to take a previous view of 'his lordship's magnificent palace, and situation, I 'found. ...poison to my sight! I found myself, not 'in an elegant street, but a paltry lane, not a noble-'man's door, but the door of a spunging-house; I 'found the coachman had all this while been driving 'me to gaol, and I saw the bailiff, with a devil's face 'coming out to secure me.

'To a philosopher, no circumstance, however 'trifling, is too minute; he finds instruction and 'entertainment in occurrences which are passed over 'by the rest of mankind as low, trite, and indifferent; 'it is from the number of these particulars, which,

'to many appear insignificant, that he is at last enabled to form general conclusions: this, therefore, must be my excuse for sending so far as China, accounts of manners and follies, which, though minute in their own nature, serve more truly to characterize this people, than histories of their public treaties, courts, ministers, negociators, and ambassadors. Adieu.'

LETTER XXXI.

From the Same.

THE English have not yet brought the art of gardening to the same perfection with the Chinese, but have lately begun to imitate them; nature is now followed with greater assiduity than formerly; the trees are suffered to shoot out into the utmost luxuriance; the streams, no longer forced from their native beds, are permitted to wind along the vallies: spontaneous flowers take place of the finished parterre, and the enameled meadow of the shaven green.

Yet still the English are far behind us in this charming art; their designers have not yet attained a power of uniting instruction with beauty. An European will scarcely conceive my meaning, when I say, that there is scarce a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, couched under the general design, where one is taught wisdom as he walks, and feels the force of some noble truth, or delicate precept, resulting from the disposition of the groves, streams or grottos. Permit me to illustrate what I mean by a description of gardens at Quamsi.

My heart still hovers round those scenes of former happiness with pleasure; and I find satisfaction in enjoying them at this distance, though but in imagination.

You descended from the house between two groves of trees, planted in such a manner that they were impenetrable to the eye; while on each hand the way was adorned with all that was beautiful in porcelain, statuary, and painting. This passage from the house opened into an area surrounded with rocks, flowers, trees and shrubs; but all so disposed as if each was the spontaneous production of nature. As you proceeded forward on this lawn, to your right and left hand, were two gates opposite to each other, of very different architecture and design, and before you lay a temple, built rather with minute elegance than ostentation.

The right hand gate was planned with the utmost simplicity, or rather rudeness; ivy clasped round the pillars, the baleful cypress hung over it, time seemed to have destroyed all the smoothness and regularity of the stone; two champions with lifted clubs appeared in the act of guarding its access; dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to deter the spectator from approaching; and the perspective view that lay behind, seemed dark and gloomy to the last degree; the stranger was tempted to enter only from the motto "Pervia virtuti."

The opposite gate was formed in a very different manner, the architecture was light, elegant, and inviting; flowers hung in wreaths round the pillars; all was finished in the most exact and masterly manner; the very stone of which it was built still preserved its polish; nymphs, wrought by the hand of a master, in the most alluring attitudes, beckoned the stranger to approach; while all that lay behind as far as the eye could reach, seemed gay, luxuriant, and

capable of affording endless pleasure. The motto itself contributed to invite him, for over the gate were written these words, "Facilis descensus."

By this time I fancy you begin to perceive, that the gloomy gate was designed to represent the road to virtue; the opposite, the more agreeable passage to vice. It is but natural to suppose, that the spectator was always tempted to enter by the gate which offered him so many allurements; I always, in these cases, left him to his choice; but generally found that he took to the left, which promised most entertainment.

Immediately upon his entering the gate of vice, the trees and flowers were disposed in such manner as to make the most pleasing impression: but as he walked farther on, he insensibly found the garden assume the air of a wilderness, the landscapes began to darken, the paths grew more intricate, he appeared to go downwards, frightful rocks seemed to hang over his head, gloomy caverns, unexpected precipices, awful ruins, heaps of unburied bones, and terrifying sounds, caused by unseen waters, began to take place of what at first appeared so lovely: it was in vain to attempt returning; the labyrinth was too much perplexed for any but myself to find the way back. In short, when sufficiently impressed with the horrors of what he saw, and the imprudence of his choice, I brought him by a hidden door, a shorter way back into the area from whence at first he had strayed.

The gloomy gate now presented itself before the stranger; and though there seemed little in its appearance to tempt his curiosity, yet encouraged by the motto, he generally proceeded. The darkness of the entrance, the frightful figures that seemed to obstruct his way, the trees of a mournful green, conspired at first to disgust him: as he went forward, however, all began to open and wear a more pleasing appearance; beautiful cascades,

beds of flowers, trees loaded with fruit or blossoms, and unexpected brooks, improved the scene; he now found that he was ascending, and as he proceeded, all nature grew more beautiful, the prospect widened as he went higher, even the air itself seemed to become more pure. Thus pleased and happy from unexpected beauties, I at last led him to an arbour, from whence he could view the garden and the whole country around, and where he might own, that the road to virtue terminated in happiness.

Though from this description you may imagine, that a vast tract of ground was necessary to exibit such a pleasing variety in, yet, be assured, that I have seen several gardens in England take up ten times the space which mine did, without half the beauty.

A very small extent of ground is enough for an elegant taste; the greater room is required if magnificence is in view. There is no spot, though ever so little, which a skilful designer might not thus improve, so as to convey a delicate allegory, and impress the mind with truths the most useful and necessary. Adieu.

LETTER XXXIII.

From the Same.

IN a late excursion with my friend into the country, a gentleman, with a blue ribband tied round his shoulder, and in a chariot drawn by six horses, passed swiftly by us, attended with a numerous train of captains, lackeys, and coaches filled with women. When we were recovered from the dust raised by his cavalcade, and could continue our discourse without

danger of suffocation, I observed to my companion, that all this state and equipage which he seemed to despise, would, in China, be regarded with the utmost reverence, because such distinctions were always the reward of merit; the greatness of a mandarine's retinue being a most certain mark of the superiority of his abilities or virtue.

The gentleman who has now passed us, replied my companion, has no claims from his own merit to distinction; he is possessed neither of abilities nor virtue; it is enough for him that one of his ancestors was possessed of these qualities two hundred years before him. There was a time, indeed, when his family deserved their titles, but they are long since degenerated; and his ancestors, for more than a century, have been more and more solicitous to keep up the breed of their dogs and horses, than that of their children. This very nobleman, simple as he seems, is descended from a race of statesmen and heroes; but unluckily, his great-grand-father marrying a cook-maid, and she having a trifling passion for his lordship's groom, they somehow crossed the grain, and produced an heir, who took after his mother in his great love to good eating, and his father in a violent affection for horse flesh. These passions have, for some generations, passed on from father to son, and are now become the characteristics of his family, his present lordship being equally remarkable for his kitchen and stable.

But such a nobleman, cried I, deserves our pity, thus placed in so high a sphere of life, which only the more exposes to contempt. A king may confer titles, but it is personal merit alone that insures respect. I suppose, added I, that such men, who are so very unfit to fill up their dignity, are despised by their equals, neglected by their inferiors, and condemned to live among involuntary dependents in irksome solitude.

You are still under a mistake, replied my companion; for though this nobleman is a stranger to generosity, though he takes twenty opportunities in a day of letting his guests know how much he despises them; though he is possessed neither of taste, wit, nor wisdom; though incapable of improving others by his conversation, and never known to enrich any by his bounty; yet for all this, his company is eagerly sought after: he is a lord, and that is as much as most people desire in a companion. Quality and title have such allurements, that hundreds are ready to give up all their own importance, to cringe, to flatter, to look little, and to pall every pleasure in constraint, merely to be among the great, though without the least hopes of improving their understanding or sharing their generosity; they might be happy among their equals, but those are despised for company, where they are despised in turn. You saw what a crowd of humble cousins, card-ruined beaux, and captains on half-pay, were willing to make up this great man's retinue down to his country seat. Not one of all these that could not lead a more comfortable life at home in their little lodgings of three shillings a-week, with their lukewarm dinner served up between two pewter-plates from a cook's shop. Yet, poor devils, they are willing to undergo the impertinence and pride of their entertainer, merely to be thought to live among the great; they are willing to pass the summer in bondage, though conscious they are taken down only to approve his lordship's taste upon every occasion, to tag all his stupid observations with a "very true," to praise his stable, and descant upon his claret and cookery.

The pitiful humiliations of the gentlemen you are now describing, said I, puts me in mind of a custom among the Tartars of Koreki, not entirely dissimilar

to this we are now considering*. The Russians, who trade with them, carry thither a kind of mushrooms, which they exchange for furs of squirrels, ermines, sables, and foxes. These mushrooms the rich Tartars lay up in large quantities for the winter; and when a nobleman makes a mushroom-feast, all the neighbours round are invited. The mushrooms are prepared by boiling, by which the water acquires an intoxicating quality, and is a sort of drink which the Tartars prize beyond all other. When the nobility and ladies are assembled, and the ceremonies usual between people of distinction over, the mushroom-broth goes freely round; they laugh, talk double entendre, grow fuddled, and become excellent company. The poorer sort, who love mushroom-broth to distraction as well as the rich, but cannot afford it at the first hand, post themselves on these occasions round the huts of the rich, and watch the opportunities of the ladies and gentlemen, as they come down to pass their liquor; holding a wooden-bowl, catch the delicious fluid, very little altered by filtration, being still strongly tinctured with the intoxicating quality. Of this they drink with the utmost satisfaction; and thus they get as drunk and as jovial as their betters.

Happy nobility! cries my companion, who can fear no diminution of respect, unless by being seized with a stranguary; and who, when most drunk, are most useful; though we have not this custom among us, I foresee, that if it were introduced, we might have many a toad-eater in England ready to drink from the wooden bowl on those occasions, and to praise the flavour of his lordship's liquor. As we have different classes of gentry, who knows but we might see a lord holding the bowl to a minister, a knight holding it to

* Van Stralenberg, a writer of credit, gives the same account of this people. Vid. an Hist. Geograph. Description of the North Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia. p. 397.

his lordship, and a simple 'squire drinking it double distilled from the loins of knighthood. For my part, I shall never for the future hear a great man's flatterers haranguing in his praise, that I shall not fancy I behold the wooden-bowl; for I can see no reason why a man, who can live easily and happily at home, should bear the drudgery of decorum, and the impertinence of his entertainer, unless intoxicated with a passion for all that was quality, unless he thought, that whatever came from the great was delicious, and had the tincture of the mushroom. Adieu.

LETTER XXXIII.

From the Same.

I AM disgusted, O Fum Hoam! even to sickness disgusted. Is it possible to bear the presumption of those islanders, when they pretend to instruct me in the ceremonies of China? They lay it down as a maxim, that every person who comes from thence, must express himself in a metaphor, swear by Alla, rail against wine, and behave, and talk, and write like a Turk or Persian. They make no distinction between our elegant manners, and the voluptuous barbarities of our eastern neighbours. Wherever I come, I raise either diffidence or astonisment; some fancy me no Chinese, because I am formed more like a man than a monster; and others wonder to find one born five thousand miles from England, endued with common sense. Strange, say they, that a man who has received his education at such a distance from London, should have common sense! to be born out of England, and yet have common sense? impossible; he must be some

Englishman in disguise; his very visage has nothing of the true exotic barbarity.

I yesterday received an invitation from a lady of distinction, who, it seems, had collected all her knowledge of eastern manners from fictions every day propagated here, under the titles of Eastern Tales, and Oriental Histories. She received me very politely, but seemed to wonder that I neglected bringing opium and a tobacco box; when chairs were drawn for the rest of the company, I was assigned my place on a cushion on the floor. It was in vain that I protested the Chinese used chairs as in Europe; she understood decorums too well to entertain me with the ordinary civilities.

I had scarce been seated according to her directions, when the footman was ordered to pin a napkin under my chin. This I protested against, as being no way Chinese; however, the whole company, who it seems were a club of connoisseurs, gave it unanimously against me, and the napkin was pinned accordingly.

It was impossible to be angry with people who seemed to err only from an excess of politeness, and I sat contented, expecting their importunities were now at an end; but as soon as ever dinner was served, the lady demanded whether I was for a plate of bears claws, or a slice of bird's nests. As these were dishes with which I was utterly unacquainted, I was desirous of eating only what I knew and therefore begged to be helped from a piece of beef that lay on the side-table; my request at once disconcerted the whole company. A Chinese eat beef, that could never be! there was no local propriety in Chinese beef, whatever there might be in Chinese pheasant.....Sir, said my entertainer, I think I have some reasons to fancy myself a judge of these matters; in short the Chinese never eat beef; so that I must be

permitted to recommend the Pilaw, there was never better dressed at Pekin; the saffron and rice are well boiled, and the spices in perfection.

I had no sooner begun to eat what was laid before me, than I found the whole company as much astonished as before; it seems I made no use of my chopsticks. A grave gentleman, whom I took to be an author harangued very learnedly (as the company seemed to think) upon the use which was made of them in China: he entered into a long argument with himself about their first introduction, without once appealing to me, who might be supposed best capable of silencing the inquiry. As the gentleman, therefore, took my silence for a mark of his own superior sagacity, he was resolved to pursue the triumph: he talked of our cities, mountains, and animals, as familiar as if he had been born in Quamsi, but as erroneously as if a native of the moon; he attempted to prove that I had nothing of the true Chinese cut in my visage; shewed that my cheek bones should have been higher, and my forehead broader; in short he almost reasoned me out of my country, and effectually persuaded the rest of the company to be of his opinion.

I was going to expose his mistakes, when it was insisted, that I had nothing of the true eastern manner in my delivery....This gentleman's conversation (says one of the ladies, who was a great reader) is like our own, mere chit chat and common sence; there is nothing like sense in the true eastern style, where nothing more is required but sublimity. Oh for a history of Aboulfaouris, the grand voyager of genii, magicians, rocks, bags of bullets, giants, and enchanters, where all is great, obscure, magnificent, and unintelligible! I have written many a sheet of eastern tales myself, interrupts the author, and I defy the severest critic to say, but that I have stuck close to the true manner. I have compared a lady's chin to the snow upon the top of the mountains of Bomek; a soldier's

sword to the clouds that obscure the face of heaven. If riches are mentioned, I compare them to the flocks that graze the verdant Tafflis; if poverty, to the mists that veil the brow of mount Baku. I have used thee and thou upon all occasions; I have described falling stars and splitting mountains, not forgetting the little Houries, who make a very pretty figure in every description. But you shall hear how I generally begin. 'Ebenbenbolo, who was the son of Ban, was born on 'the foggy summits of Benderabassi. His beard was 'whiter than the feathers which veil the breast of the 'Penguin: his eyes were like the eyes of doves, when 'washed by the dews of the morning; his hair, which 'hung like the willow weeping over the glassy stream, 'was so beautiful, that it seemed to reflect its own 'brightness; and his feet were as the feet of a wild 'deer, which fleeth to the tops of the mountains." There, there is the true eastern taste for you: every advance made towards sense is only a deviation from sound. Eastern tales should always be sonorous, lofty, musical, and unmeaning.

I could not avoid smiling to hear a native of England attempt to instruct me in the true eastern idiom; and after he had looked round some time for applause, I presumed to ask him, whether he had ever travelled into the east? to which he replied in the negative: I demanded whether he understood Chinese or Arabic? To which also he answered as before...Then how, Sir, said I, can you pretend to determine upon the eastern style, who are entirely unacquainted with the eastern writings? Take, Sir, the word of one who is professedly a Chinese, and who is actually acquainted with the Arabian writers, that what is palmed upon you daily for an imitation of eastern writing, no ways resembles their manner, either in sentiment or diction. In the east, similies are seldom used, and metaphors almost wholly unknown; but in China particularly, the very reverse of what you allude to, takes place; a cool phlegmatic

method of writing prevails there. The writers of that country, ever more assiduous to instruct than to please, address rather the judgment than the fancy. Unlike many authors of Europe, who have no consideration of the reader's time, they generally leave more to be understood than they express.

Besides, Sir, you must not expect from an inhabitant of China the same ignorance, the same unlettered simplicity, that you find in a Turk, Persian, or native of Peru. The Chinese are versed in the sciences as well as you, and are masters of several arts unknown to the people of Europe. Many of them are instructed not only in their own national learning but are perfectly well acquainted with the languages and learning of the west. If my word in such a case is not to be taken, consult your own travellers on this head, who affirm, that the scholars of Pekin and Siam sustain theological theses in Latin ..." The college of Masprend, which is but a league from Siam (says one of your travellers*) came in a body to salute our ambassador. Nothing gave me more sincere pleasure, than to behold a number of priests, venerable both from age and modesty, followed by a number of youths of all nations, Chinese, Japonese, Tonquineze, of Cochin China, Pegu, and Siam, all willing to pay their respects in the most polite manner imaginable. A Cochin Chinese made an excellent Latin oration upon this occasion: he was succeeded, and even outdone, by a student of Tonquin, who was as well skilled in the western learning as any scholar of Paris." Now, Sir, if youths who never stirred from home are so perfectly skilled in your laws and learning, surely more must be expected from one like me, who have travelled so many thousand miles, who have conversed familiarly for several years with the English factors established

* Journal ou suite du Voyage de Siam, en forme de Lettres familiares, fait en 1685 & 1686, par M. L. D. C. pag. 174. edit. Amstelod, 1686.

at Canton, and the missionaries sent us from every part of Europe. The unaffected of every country nearly resemble each other, and a page of our Confucius and your Tillotson have scarce any material difference. Paltry affectation, strained allusions, and disgusting finery, are easily attained by those who choose to wear them; they are but too frequently the badges of ignorance, or of stupidity, whenever it would endeavour to please.

I was proceeding in my discourse, when looking round, I perceived the company no way attentive to what I attempted with so much earnestness to enforce. One lady was whispering her that sat next, another was studying the merits of her fan, a third began to yawn, and the author himself fell fast asleep; I thought if therefore high time to make a retreat, nor did the company seem to shew any regret at my preparations for departure; even the lady who had invited me, with the most mortifying insensibility, saw me seize my hat and rise from my cushion; nor was I invited to repeat my visit, because it was found that I aimed at appearing rather a reasonable creature, than an outlandish idiot. Adieu.

LETTER XXXIV.

To the Same.

THE polite arts are in this country subject to as many revolutions as its laws or politics; not only the objects of fancy and dress, but even of delicacy and taste, are directed by the capricious influence of fashion. I am told there has been a time, when poetry was universally encouraged by the great, when men of the first rank, not only patronized the poet, but produced the finest models for his imitation: it was then that the English sent forth those glowing rhapsodies, which we have so often read over together with rapture: poems big with all the sublimity of Mentius, and supported by reasoning as strong as that of Zimpo.

The nobility are ever fond of wisdom, but they also are fond of having it without study; to read poetry required thought, and the English nobility were not fond of thinking; they soon, therefore, placed their affections upon music, because in this they might indulge a happy vacancy, and yet still have pretensions to delicacy and taste as before. They soon brought their numerous dependents into an approbation of their pleasures; who in turn led their thousand imitators to feel or feign a similitude of passion. Colonies of singers were now imported from abroad at a vast expence, and it was expected the English would soon be able to set examples to Europe: all these expectations, however, were soon dissipated; in spite of the zeal which fired the great, the ignorant vulgar refused to be taught to sing, and refused to undergo the ceremonies which were to initiate them into the singing fraternity. Thus the colony from abroad dwindled by degrees; for they were of

themselves unfortunately incapable of propagating the breed.

Music having thus lost its splendor, painting is now become the sole object of fashionable care; the title of connoisseur in that art is at present the safest passport into every fashionable society; a well-timed shrug, an admired attitude, and one or two exotic tones of exclamation, are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to curry favour: even some of the young nobility are themselves early instructed in handling the pencil, while their happy parents, big with expectation, foresee the walls of every apartment covered with the manufactures of their posterity.

But many of the English are not content with giving all their time to this art at home; some young men of distinction are found to travel through Europe, with no other intent, than that of understanding and collecting pictures, studying seals, and describing statues; on they travel from this cabinet of curiosities to that gallery of pictures; waste the prime of life in wonder; skilful in pictures; ignorant in men; yet impossible to be reclaimed, because their follies take shelter under the name of delicacy and taste.

It is true, painting should have due encouragement; as the painter can undoubtedly fit up our apartments in a much more elegant manner than the upholsterer; but I should think a man of fashion makes but an indifferent exchange, who lays out all that time in furnishing his house, which he should have employed in the furniture of his head; a person who shews no other symptoms of taste than his cabinet or gallery, might as well boast to me of the furniture of his kitchen.

I know no other motive but vanity that induces the great to testify such an inordinate passion for pictures; after the piece is bought, and gazed at eight or ten

days successively, the purchaser's pleasure must surely be over; all the satisfaction he can then have is to shew it to others; he may be considered as the guardian of a treasure of which he makes no manner of use; his gallery is furnished not for himself but the connoisseur, who is generally some humble flatterer, ready to feign a rapture he does not feel; and as necessary to the happiness of a picture-buyer, as gazers are to the magnificence of an Asiatic procession.

I have enclosed a letter from a youth of distinction on his travels to his father in England; in which he appears addicted to no vice, seems obedient to his governor, of a good natural disposition, and fond of improvement; but at the same time early taught to regard cabinets and galleries as the only proper schools of improvement, and to consider a skill in pictures as the properest knowledge for a man of quality.

'My Lord,

'WE have been but two days at Antwerp; 'wherefore I have set down as soon as possible to 'give you some account of what we have seen since 'our arrival, desirous of letting no opportunity pass 'without writing to so good a father. Immediately 'upon alighting from our Rotterdam machine, my 'governor, who is immoderately fond of paintings, 'and at the same time an excellent judge, would let 'no time pass till we paid our respects to the church 'of the virgin-mother, which contains treasure be-'yond estimation. We took an infinity of pains in 'knowing its exact dimensions, and differed half a 'foot in our calculation; so I leave that to some suc-'ceeding information. I really believe my governor 'and I could have lived and died there. There is 'scarce a pillar in the whole church that is not adorn-'ed by a Reubens, a Vander Meuylen, a Vandyke,

'or a Woverman. What attitudes, carnations and 'draperies! I am almost induced to pity the Eng-'lish, who have none of these exquisite pieces a-'mong them. As we were willing to let slip no 'opportunity of doing business, we immediately af-'ter went to wait on Mr. Hogendorp, whom you have 'so frequently recommended for his judicious collec-'tion. His cameros are indeed beyond price; his 'intaglios not so good. He shewed us one of an 'officiating flamen, which he thought to be an an-'tique; but my governor, who is not to be deceived 'in these particulars, soon found it to be an arrant '"cinque cento." I could not, however, sufficiently 'admire the genius of Mr. Hogendorp, who has been 'able to collect from all parts of the world a thou-'sand things which nobody knows the use of. Ex-'cept your lordship and my governor, I do not know 'any body I admire so much. He is indeed a sur-'prising genius. The next morning early, as we 'were resolved to take the whole day before us, we 'sent our compliments to Mr. Van Sporkcken, de-'siring to see his gallery; which request he very po-'litely complied with. His gallery measures fifty 'feet by twenty, and it is well filled: but what sur-'prised me most of all, was to see a holy family just 'like your lordship's, which this ingenious gentleman 'assures me is the true original. I own this gave 'me inexpressible uneasiness, and I fear it will to 'your lordship, as I had flattered myself, that the 'only original was in your lordship's possession. I 'would advise you, however, to take your's down till 'its merit can be ascertained, my governor assuring 'me, that he intends to write a long dissertation to 'prove its originality. One might study in this city 'for ages, and still find something new: we went 'from this to view the cardinal's statues, which are 'really very fine; there were spintria, executed in a

'very masterly manner, all arm in arm; the torse 'which I heard you talk so much of, is at last disco-'vered to be a Hercules spinning, and not a Cleopa-'tra bathing, as your lordship had conjectured: 'there has been a treatise written to prove it.

'My Lord Firmly is certainly a Goth, a Vandal, 'no taste in the world for painting. I wonder how 'any call him a man of taste. Passing through the 'streets of Antwerp a few days ago, and observing 'the nakedness of the inhabitants, he was so barba-'rous as to observe, that he thought the best method 'the Flemings could take, was to sell their pictures 'and buy cloaths: ah! Coglione! we shall go to-'morrow to Carwarden's cabinet, and the next day 'we shall see the curiosities collected by Van Ran, 'and the day after we shall pay a visit to Mount Cal-'vary, and after that. ..but I find my paper finished; 'so with the most sincere wishes for your lordship's 'happiness, and with hopes, after having seen Italy, 'that centre of pleasure, to return home worthy the 'care and expence which has been generously laid 'out in my improvement.

'I remain, my Lord, yours, &c.'

LETTER XXXV.

From Hingpo, a slave in Persia, to Altangi, a Travelling Philosopher of China, by the way of Moscow.

FORTUNE has made me the slave of another, but nature and inclination render me entirely subservient to you; a tyrant commands my body, but you are master of my heart. And yet let not thy inflexible nature condemn me, when I confess that I find

my soul shrink with my circumstances. I feel my mind, not less than my body, bend beneath the rigours of servitude; the master whom I serve grows every day more formidable. In spite of reason, which should teach me to despise him, his hideous image fills even my dreams with horror.

A few days ago a Christian slave, who wrought in the garden, happening to enter an arbour where the tyrant was entertaining the ladies of his Haram with coffee, the unhappy captive was instantly stabbed to the heart for his intrusion. I have been preferred to his place; which, though less laborious than my former station, is yet more ungrateful, as it brings me nearer him, whose presence excites sensations at once of disgust and apprehension.

Into what a state of misery are the modern Persians fallen: a nation once famous for setting the world an example of freedom, is now become a land of tyrants, and a den of slaves. The houseless Tartar of Kamkatsha, who enjoys his herbs and his fish in unmolested freedom, may be envyed, if compared to the thousands who pine here in hopeless servitude, and curse the day that gave them being. Is this just dealing, Heaven! to render millions wretched to swell up the happiness of a few! cannot the powerful of this earth be happy without our sighs and tears; must every luxury of the great be woven from the calamities of the poor! It must, it must, surely be, that this jarring discordant life is but the prelude to some future harmony; the souls attuned to virtue here, shall go from hence to fill up the universal choir where Tien presides in person; where there shall be no tyrants to frown, no shackles to bind, and no whips to threaten! where I shall once more meet my father with rapture, and give a loose to filial piety; where I shall hang on his neck, and hear the wisdom of his lips, and thank him for all the happiness to which he has introduced me.

The wretch whom fortune has made my master, has lately purchased several slaves of both sexes; among the rest, I hear a Christian captive talked of with admiration. The eunuch who bought her, and who is accustomed to survey beauty with indifference, speaks of her with emotion. Her pride, however, astonishes her attendant slaves not less than her beauty; it is reported that she refuses the warmest solicitations of her haughty lord: he has even offered to make her one of his four wives, upon changing her religion, and conforming to his. It is probable she cannot refuse such extraordinary offers, and her delay is perhaps intended to enhance her favours.

I have just now seen her; she inadvertently approached the place without a veil, where I sat waiting. She seemed to regard the heavens alone with fixed attention; there her most ardent gaze was directed. Genius of the Sun! what unexpected softness! what animated grace! her beauty seemed the transparent covering of virtue. Celestial beings could not wear a look of more perfection, while sorrow humanized her form, and mixed my admiration with pity. I rose from the bank on which I sat, and she retired: happy that none observed us, for such an interview might have been fatal.

I have regarded, till now, the opulence and the power of my tyrant without envy; I saw him with a mind incapable of enjoying the gifts of fortune, and consequently regarded him as one loaded, rather than enriched with its favours. But at present, when I think that so much beauty is reserved only for him, that so many charms shall be lavished on a wretch incapable of feeling the greatness of the blessing, I own I feel a reluctance to which I have hitherto been a stranger.

But let not my father impute these uneasy sensations to so trifling a cause as love. No, never let it be thought, that your son, and the pupil of the wise

Fum Hoam, could stoop to so degrading a passion. I am only displeased at seeing so much excellence so unjustly disposed of.

The uneasiness which I feel is not for myself, but for the beautiful Christian. When I reflected on the barbarity of him for whom she is designed, I pity, indeed I pity her. When I think that she must only share one heart, who deserves to command a thousand, excuse me, if I feel an emotion which universal benevolence extorts from me. As I am convinced that you take a pleasure in those sallies of humanity, and are particularly pleased with compassion, I could not avoid discovering the sensibility with which I felt this beautiful stranger's distress. I have for a while forgot in her's the miseries of my own hopeless situation. Our tyrant grows every day more severe; and love, which softens all other minds into tenderness, seems only to have increased his severity. Adieu.

LETTER XXXVI.

From the Same.

THE whole Haram is filled with a tumultuous joy; Zelis the beautiful captive, has consented to embrace the religion of Mahomet, and become one of the wives of the fastidious Persian. It is impossible to describe the transport that sits on every face on this occasion. Music and feasting fill every apartment; the most miserable slave seems to forget his chains, and sympathizes with the happiness of Mostadad. The herb we tread beneath our feet, is not made more for our use than every slave around him for their imperious master; mere machines of obedience, they wait with silent assiduity, feel his

pains, and rejoice in his exulation. Heavens! how much is requisite to make one man happy.

Twelve of the most beautiful slaves, and I among the number, have got orders to prepare for carrying him in triumph to the bridal apartment. The blaze of perfumed torches are to imitate the day; the dancers and singers are hired at a vast expence. The nuptials are to be celebrated on the approaching feast of Barboura, when a hundred taels in gold are to be distributed among the barren wives, in order to pray for fertility from the approaching union.

What will not riches procure! a hundred domestics, who curse the tyrant in their souls, are commanded to wear a face of joy, and they are joyful. A hundred flatterers are ordered to attend, and they fill his ears with praise. Beauty, all-commanding beauty, sues for admittance, and scarcely receives an answer; even love itself seems to wait upon fortune, or though the passion be only feigned, yet it wears every appearance of sincerity; and what greater pleasure can even true sincerity confer, or what would the rich have more?

Nothing can exceed the intended magnificence of the bridegroom, but the costly dresses of the bride; six eunuchs, in the most sumptuous habits are to conduct him to the nuptial couch, and wait his orders. Six ladies, in all the magnificence of Persia, are directed to undress the bride. Their business is to assist, to encourage her, to divest her of every encumbering part of her dress, all but the last covering; which, by an artful complication of ribbons, is purposely made difficult to unloose, and with which she is to part reluctantly even to the joyful possessor of her beauty.

Mostadad, O my father, is no philosopher; and yet he seems perfectly contented with his ignorance. Possessed of numberless slaves, camels, and women, he desires no greater possession. He never opened

the page of Mentinus, and yet all the slaves tell me that he is happy.

Forgive the weakness of my nature, if I sometimes feel my heart rebellious to the dictates of wisdom, and eager for happiness like his. Yet why wish for his wealth with his ignorance; to be like him, incapable of sentimental pleasure, incapable of feeling the happiness of making others happy, incapable of teaching the beautiful Zelis philosophy.

What, shall I, in a transport of passion, give up the golden mean, the universal harmony, the unchanging essense, for the possession of a hundred camels, as many slaves, thirty-five beautiful horses, and seventy-three fine women? First blast me to the centre! degrade me beneath the most degraded! pare my nails ye powers of heaven! ere I would stoop to such an exchange. What, part with philosophy, which teaches me to suppress my passions instead of gratifying them: which teaches me even to divest my soul of passion; which teaches me serenity in the midst of tortures; philosophy, by which even now I am so very serene, and so very much at ease, to be persuaded to part with it for any other enjoyment? Never, never, even though persuasion spoke in the accents of Zelis!

A female slave informs me, that the bride is to be arrayed in a tissue of silver, and her hair adorned with the largest pearls of Ormus. But why teaze you with particulars in which we both are so little concerned. The pain I feel in separation throws a gloom over my mind, which in this scene of universal joy I fear may be attributed to some other cause. How wretched are those who are, like me, denied even the last resource of misery, their tears. Adieu.

LETTER XXXVII.

From the Same.

I BEGIN to have doubts whether wisdom be alone sufficient to make us happy. Whether every step we make in refinement is not an inlet to new disquietudes. A mind too vigorous and active, serves only to consume the body to which it is joined, as the richest jewels are soonest found to wear their settings.

When we rise in knowledge, as the prospect widens, the objects of our regard become more obscure, and the unlettered peasant, whose views are only directed to the narrow sphere around him, beholds nature with a finer relish, and tastes her blessings with a keener appetite, than the philosopher, whose mind attempts to grasp an universal system.

As I was some days ago pursuing this subject among a circle of my fellow-slaves, an ancient Guebre of the number, equally remarkable for his piety and wisdom, seemed touched with my conversation, and desired to illustrate what I had been saying with an allegory, taken from the Zendavesta of Zoroaster: by this we shall be taught, (says he) that they who travel in pursuit of wisdom walk only in a circle; and after all their labour, at last return to their pristine ignorance: and in this also we shall see, that enthusiastic confidence, or unsatifying doubts, terminate all our inquiries.

In early times, before myriads of nations covered the earth, the whole human race lived together in one valley. The simple inhabitants, surrounded on every side by lofty mountains, knew no other world but the little spot to which they were confined. They fancied the heavens bent down to meet the mountain tops, and formed an inpenetrable wall to surround them. None

had ever yet ventured to climb the steepy cliff, in order to explore those regions, that lay beyond it; they knew the nature of the skies only from a tradition which mentioned of their being made of adamant; traditions make up the reasonings of the simple, and serve to silence every enquiry.

In this sequestered vale, blessed with all the spontaneous productions of nature, the honeyed blossom, the refreshing breeze, the gliding brook, and golden fruitage, the simple inhabitants seemed happy in themselves, in each other; they desired no greater pleasures for they knew of none greater; ambition, pride, and envy, were vices unknown among them: and from this peculiar simplicity of its possessors, the country was called the Valley of Ignorance.

At length, however, an unhappy youth, more aspiring than the rest, undertook to climb the mountain's side and examine the summits which were hitherto deemed inaccessible. The inhabitants from below gazed with wonder at his intrepidity; some applauded his courage, others censured his folly; still, however, he proceeded towards the place where the earth and heavens seemed to unite, and at length arrived at the wished for height, with extreme labour and assiduity.

His first surprise was, to find the skies, not as he expected, within his reach, but still as far off as before; his amazement increased when he saw a wide extended region lying on the opposite side of the mountain; but it rose to astonishment, when he beheld a country at a distance, more beautiful and alluring than even that he had just left behind.

As he continued to gaze with wonder, a genius, with a look of infinite modesty, approaching, offered to be his guide and instructor. The distant country which you so much admire, says the angelic being, is called the Land of Certainty; in that charming retreat, sentiment contributes to refine every

sensual banquet; the inhabitants are blessed with every solid enjoyment, and still more blessed in a perfect consciousness of their own felicity: ignorance in that country is wholly unknown; all there is satisfaction without alloy, for every pleasure first undergoes the examination of reason. As for me, I am called the Genius of Demonstration, and am stationed here in order to conduct every adventurer to that land of happiness through those intervening regions you see over-hung with fogs and darkness, and horrid with forests, cataracts, caverns, and various other shapes of danger. But follow me, and in time I may lead you to that distant desirable land of tranquillity.

The intrepid traveller immediately put himself under the direction of the genius; and both journeying on together with a slow but agreeable pace deceived the tediousness of the way by conversation. The beginning of the journey seemed to promise true satisfaction; but as they proceeded forward, the skies became more gloomy, and the way more intricate; they often inadvertently approached the brow of some frightful precipice, or the brink of a torrent, and were obliged to measure back their former way; the gloom increasing as they proceeded, their pace became more slow; they paused at every step, frequently stumbled, and their distrust and timidity increased. The genius of Demonstration now therefore advised his pupil to grope upon hands and feet, as a method though more slow, yet less liable to error.

In this manner they attempted to pursue their journey for some time, when they were overtaken by another genius, who, with a precipitate pace, seemed travelling the same way. He was instantly known by the other to be the genius of Probability. He wore two wide extended wings at his back, which incessantly waved, without increasing the rapidity of its motion; his countenance betrayed a confidence that

the ignorant might mistake for sincerity, and he had but one eye, which was fixed in the middle of his forehead.

....Servant of Hormizda, cried he, approaching the mortal pilgrim, if thou art travelling to the Land of Certainty, how is it possible to arrive there under the guidance of a genius who proceeds forward so slowly, and is so little acquainted with the way? Follow me, we shall soon perform the journey to where every pleasure awaits our arrival.

The peremptory tone in which this genius spoke, and the speed with which he moved forward, induced the traveller to change his conductor; and leaving his modest companion behind; he proceeded forward with his more confident director, seeming not a little pleased at the increased velocity of his motion.

But soon he found reasons to repent. Whenever a torrent crossed their way, his guide taught him to despise the obstacle, by plunging him in; whenever a precipice presented, he was directed to fling himself forward. Thus each moment miraculously escaping, his repeated escapes only served to increase his guide's temerity. He led him, therefore, forward amidst infinite difficulties, till they arrived at the borders of an ocean, which appeared unnavigable from the black mists that lay upon its surface. Its unquiet waves were of the darkest hue, and gave a lively representation of the various agitations of the human mind.

The genius of Probability now confessed his temerity, owned his being an improper guide to the Land of Certainty, a country, where no mortal had ever been permitted to arrive; but, at the same time, offered to supply the traveller with another conductor, who should carry him to the Land of Confidence, a region where the inhabitants lived with the utmost tranquility, and tasted almost as much satisfaction as if in the Land of Certainty. Not waiting for a reply, he

stamped three times on the ground, and called forth the dæmon of Error, a gloomy fiend of the servants of Arimanes. The yawning earth gave up the reluctant savage, who seemed unable to bear the light of the day. His stature was enormous, his colour black and hideous, his aspect betrayed a thousand varying passions, and he spread forth pinions that were fitted for the most rapid flight. The traveller at first was shocked at the spectre; but finding him obedient to superior power, he assumed his former tranquillity.

....I have called you to duty, cries the genius to the dæmon, to bear on your back a son of mortality over the Ocean of Doubts into the Land of Confidence. I expect you'll perform your commission with punctuality. And as for you, continued the genius, addressing the traveller, when once I have bound this fillet round your eyes, let no voice of persuasion, nor threats the most terrying, persuade you to unbind it in order to look round; keep the fillet fast, look not at the ocean below, and you may certainly expect to arrive at a region of pleasure.

Thus saying, and the traveller's eyes being covered, the dæmon muttering curses, raised him on his back, and instantly upborne by his strong pinions, directed his flight among the clouds. Neither the loudest thunder, nor the most angry tempest, could persuade the traveller to unbind his eyes. The dæmon directed his flight downwards, and skimmed the surface of the ocean; a thousand voices, some with loud invective, others in the sarcastic tones of contempt, vainly endeavoured to persuade him to look round; but he still continued to keep his eyes covered, and would in all probability have arrived at the happy land, had not flattery effected what other means could not perform. For now he heard himself welcomed on every side to the promised land, and an universal shout of joy was sent forth at his safe

arrival; the wearied traveller, desirous of seeing the long wished-for country, at length pulled the fillet from his eyes, and ventured to look round him. But he had unloosed the band too soon, he was not above half-way over. The dæmon who was still hovering in the air, and had produced those sounds only in order to deceive, was now freed from his commission: wherefore, throwing the astonished traveller from his back, the unhappy youth fell headlong into the subjacent Ocean of Doubts, from whence he never after was seen to arise.

LETTER XXXVIII.

From Lien Chi Altangi, to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

WHEN Parmenio, the Grecian, had done something which excited an universal shout from the surrounding multitude, he was instantly struck with the doubt, that what had their approbation must certainly be wrong; and turning to a philosopher who stood near him...." Pray, Sir, (says he) pardon me; I fear I have " been guilty of some absurdity."

You know that I am not less than him a despiser of the multitude, you know that I equally detest flattery to the great: yet so many circumstances have concurred to give a lustre to the latter part of the present English monarch's reign, that I cannot withhold my contribution of praise; I cannot avoid the acknowledging the crowd for once just in their unanimous approbation.

Yet, think not, that battles gained, dominions extended, or enemies brought to submission, are the virtues which at present claim my admiration. Were the reigning monarch only famous for his victories,

I should regard his character with indifference ; the boast of heroism in this enlightened age is justly regarded as a qualification of a very subordinate rank, and mankind now begin to look with becoming horror on these foes to man; the virtue in this aged monarch, which I have at present in view, is one of a much more exalted nature, is one of the most difficult of attainment, is the least praised of all kingly virtues, and yet deserves the greatest praise ; the virtue I mean is Justice ; a strict administration of justice, without severity, and without favour.

Of all virtues, this is the most difficult to be practised by a king who has a power to pardon. All men, even tyrants themselves lean to mercy when unbiassed by passions or interest ; the heart naturally persuades to forgiveness, and pursuing the dictates of this pleasing deceiver, we are led to prefer our private satisfaction to public utility ; what a thorough love for the public, what a strong command over the passions, what a finely conducted judgment must he possess, who opposes the dictates of reason to those of his heart, and prefers the future interest of his people to his own immediate satisfaction ?

If still to a man's own natural bias for tenderness, we add the numerous solicitations made by a criminal's friend for mercy ; if we survey a king, not only opposing his own feelings, but reluctantly refusing those he regards, and this to satisfy the public, whose cries he may never hear, whose gratitude he may never receive, this surely is true greatness !— Let us fancy ourselves for a moment in this just old man's place, surrounded by numbers, all soliciting the same favour, a favour that nature disposes us to grant, where the inducements to pity are laid before us in the strongest light ; suppliants at our feet, some ready to resent a refusal, none opposing a compliance ; let us, I say, suppose ourselves in such a

situation, and I fancy we should find ourselves more apt to act the character of good-natured men, than of upright magistrates.

What contributes to raise justice above all other kingly virtues, is, that it is seldom attended with a due share of applause; and those who practise it must be influenced by greater motives than empty fame; the people are generally pleased with a remission of punishment, and all that wears the appearance of humanity; it is the wise alone who are capable of discerning that impartial justice is the truest mercy: they know it to be difficult, very difficult, at once to compassionate, and yet condemn an object that pleads for tenderness.

I have been led into this common-place train of thought, by a late striking instance in this country, of the impartiality of justice, and of the king's inflexible resolution of inflicting punishment where it was justly due. A man of the first quality, in a fit, either of passion, melancholy, or madness, murdered his servant; it was expected that his station in life would have lessened the ignominy of his punishment; however, he was arraigned, condemned, and underwent the same degrading death with the meanest malefactor. It was well considered, that virtue alone is true nobility; and that he, whose actions sink him even beneath the vulgar, has no right to those distinctions which should be the rewards only of merit; it was perhaps considered, that crimes were more heinous among the higher classes of people, as necessity exposes them to fewer temptations.

Over all the east, even China not excepted, a person of the same quality, guilty of such a crime, might, by giving up a share of his fortune to the judge, buy off his sentence; there are several countries, even in Europe, where the servant is entirely the property of his master; if a slave kills his lord,

he dies by the most excruciating tortures; but if the circumstances are reversed, a small fine buys off the punishment of the offender. Happy the country where all are equal, and where those who sit as judges have too much integrity to receive a bribe, and too much honour to pity from a similitude of the prisoner's title or circumstances with their own. Such is England; yet think not that it was always equally famed for this strict impartiality. There was a time, even here, when titles softened the rigours of the law; when dignified wretches were suffered to live and continue for years, an equal disgrace to justice and nobility.

To this day, in a neighbouring country, the great are often most scandalously pardoned for the most scandalous offences. A person is still alive among them, who has more than once deserved the most ignominious severity of justice. His being of the blood royal, however, was thought a sufficient atonement for his being a disgrace to humanity. This remarkable personage took pleasure in shooting at the passengers below from the top of the palace; and in this most princely amusement he usually spent some time every day. He was at length arraigned by the friends of a person whom in this manner he had killed, was found guilty of the charge, and condemned to die. His merciful monarch pardoned him in consideration of his rank and quality. The unrepenting criminal soon after renewed his usual entertainment, and in the same manner killed another man. He was a second time condemned! and strange to think, a second time received his majesty's pardon! Would you believe it? A third time the very same man was guilty of the very same offence; a third time, therefore, the laws of his country found him guilty...I wish, for the honour of humanity, I could suppress the rest!....A third time he was pardoned! Would you not think such a story too extraordinary

for belief? Will you not think me describing the savage inhabitants of Congo? Alas! the story is but too true; and the country where it was transacted regards itself as the politest in Europe. Adieu.

LETTER XXXIX.

From Lien Chi Altangi to....., Merchant in Amsterdam.

CEREMONIES are different in every country, but true politeness is every where the same. Ceremonies, which take up so much of our attention are only artificial helps which ignorance assumes in order to imitate politeness, which is the result of good sense and good nature. A person possessed of those qualities, though he had never seen a court, is truly agreeable; and if without them, would continue a clown, though he had been all his life a gentleman usher.

How would a Chinese, bred up in the formalities of an eastern court, be regarded, should he carry all his good manners beyond the great wall? How would an Englishman, skilled in all the decorums of western good breeding, appear at an eastern entertainment? Would he not be reckoned more fantastically savage than even his unbred footman?

Ceremony resembles that base coin which circulates through a country by the royal mandate; it serves every purpose of real money at home, but is entirely useless if carried abroad; a person who should attempt to circulate his native trash in another country, would be thought either ridiculous or culpable. He is truly well-bred who knows when to value and when to despise those national peculiarities, which are regarded by some with so much observance: a traveller of taste at once perceives, that

the wise are polite all the world over; but that fools are only polite at home.

I have now before me two very fashionable letters upon the same subject, both written by ladies of distinction; one of whom leads the fashion in England, and the other sets the ceremonies in China; they are both regarded in their respective countries by all the beau-monde, as standards of taste, and models of true politeness; and both give us a true idea of what they imagine elegant in their admirers: which of them understands true politeness, or whether either, you shall be at liberty to determine. The English lady writes thus to her female confidant:

'As I live, my dear Charlotte, I believe the colonel will carry it at last; he is a most irresistible fellow, that's flat. So well dressed, so neat, so sprightly, and plays about one so agreeably, that I vow he has as much spirits as the Marquis of Monkeyman's Italian greyhound. I first saw him at Ranelagh; he shines there; he is nothing without Ranelagh, and Ranelagh nothing without him. The next day he sent a card and compliments, desiring to wait on mamma and me to the music subscription. He looked all the time with such irresistible impudence, that positively he had something in his face gave me as much pleasure as a pair-royal of naturals in my own hand. He waited on mamma and me next morning to know how we got home. You must know the insidious devil makes love to us both. Rap went the footman at the door; bounce went my heart; I thought he would have rattled the house down. Chariot drove up to the window, with his footman in the prettiest liveries; he has infinite taste, that's flat. Mamma had spent all the morning at her head; but for my own part, I was in an undress to receive him; quite easy, mind that; no way disturbed at his ap-

'proach: mamma pretended to be as degagee as I,
'and yet I saw her blush in spite of her. Positively
'he is a most killing devil! We did nothing but
'laugh all the time he staid with us; I never heard
'so many very good things before; at first he mis-
'took mamma for my sister; at which she laughed;
'then he mistook my natural complexion for paint;
'at which I laughed: and then he shewed us a pic-
'ture in the lid of his snuff-box, at which we all
'laughed. He plays picquet so very ill, and is so
'very fond of cards, and loses with such a grace,
'that positively he has won me; I have got a cool
'hundred, but have lost my heart. I need not tell
'you, that he is only a colonel of the train-bands.
'I am, dear Charlotte, yours for ever.

'BELINDA.'

The Chinese lady addresses her confidant, a poor relation of the family, upon the same occasion, in which she seems to understand decorums even better than the western beauty. You who have resided so long in China, will readily acknowledge the picture to be taken from nature; and by being acquainted with the Chinese customs, will better apprehend the lady's meaning.

FROM
YAOUA TO YAYA.

'Papa insists upon one, two, three, and four
'hundred taels from the colonel my lover, before
'he parts with a lock of my hair. Ho, how I wish
'the dear creature may be able to produce the
'money, and pay papa my fortune. The colonel is
'reckoned the politest man in all Shensi. The first
'visit he paid at our house, mercy, what stooping,
'and cringing, and stopping and fidgeting, and
'going back, and creeping forward, there was

'between him and papa; one would have thought 'he had got the seventeen books of ceremonies all 'by heart. When he was come into the hall, he 'flourished his hands three times in a very graceful 'manner. Papa, who would not be out-done, flou-'rished his four times; upon this the colonel began 'again, and both thus continued flourishing for some 'minutes in the usual place behind the screen, where 'I saw the whole ceremony through a slit. Of this 'the colonel was sensible, for papa informed him. I 'would have given the world to have shewn him my 'little shoes, but had no opportunity. It was the 'first time I had ever the happiness of seeing any 'man but pappa, and I vow, my dear Yaya, I thought 'my three souls would actually have fled from my 'lips. Ho, but he looked most charmingly; he is 'reckoned the best shaped man in the whole pro-'vince, for he is very fat and very short; but even 'those natural advantages are improved by his dress, 'which is fashionable past description. His head 'was close shaven, all but the crown, and the hair of 'that was braided into a most beautiful tail, that 'reaching down to his heels was terminated by a 'bunch of yellow roses. Upon his first entering the 'room, I could easily perceive he had been highly 'perfumed with assafœtida. But then his looks, his 'looks, my dear Yaya, were irresistible. He kept 'his eyes stedfastly fixed on the wall during the 'whole ceremony, and I sincerely believe no acci-'dent could have discomposed his gravity, or drawn 'his eyes away. After a polite silence of two hours, 'he gallantly begged to have the singing women in-'troduced, purely for my amusement. After one of 'them had for some time entertained us with her 'voice, the colonel and she retired for some minutes 'together. I thought they would never have come 'back; I must own he is a most agreeable creature. 'Upon his return, they again renewed the concert,

'and he continued to gaze upon the wall as usual; 'when, in less than half an hour more, ho, but he 'retired out of the room with another. He is indeed 'a most agreeable creature.

'When he came to take his leave, the whole ce- 'remony began afresh; papa would see him to the 'door, but the colonel swore he would rather see the 'earth turned upside down than permit him to stir a 'single step; and papa was at last obliged to comply. 'As soon as he was got to the door, papa went out 'to see him on horseback: here they continued half 'an hour bowing and cringing, before one would 'mount or the other go in; but the colonel was at 'last victorious. He had scarce gone a hundred 'paces from the house, when pappa running out, 'halloed after him. "A good journey." Upon 'which the colonel returned, and would see papa 'into his house, before ever he would depart. He 'was no sooner got home, than he sent me a 'very fine present of duck eggs painted of twenty 'different colours. His generosity, I own, has won 'me. I have ever since been trying over the eight 'letters of good fortune, and have great hopes. All 'I have to apprehend is, that after he has married 'me, and that I am carried to his house close shut 'up in my chair, when he comes to have the first 'sight of my face, he may shut me up a second time, 'and send me back to papa. However, I shall ap- 'pear as fine as possible; mamma and I have been 'to buy the cloaths for my wedding. I am to have 'a new *fong whang* in my hair, the beak of which will 'reach down to my nose; the milliner, from whom 'we bought that and our ribbons, cheated us as if she 'had no conscience; and so to quiet mine, I cheated 'her. All this is fair, you know. I remain, my dear 'Yaya,

'Your ever faithful,

'YAOUA.'

LETTER XL.

From the Same.

YOU have always testified the highest esteem for the English poets, and thought them not inferior to the Greeks, Romans, or even the Chinese in the art. But it is now thought, even by the English themselves, that the race of their poets is extinct: every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. Pegasus, say they, has slipped the bridle from his mouth, and our modern bards attempt to direct his flight, by catching him by the tail.

Yet, my friend, it is only among the ignorant that such discourses prevail; men of true discernment can see several poets still among the English, some of whom equal, if not surpass their predecessors. The ignorant term that alone poetry which is couched in a certain number of syllables in every line; where a vapid thought is drawn out into a number of verses of equal length, and perhaps pointed with rhymes at the end. But glowing sentiment, striking imagery, concise expression, natural description, and modulated periods, are full sufficient to fill up my idea of this art, and make way to every passion.

If my idea of poetry, therefore, be just, the English are not at present so destitute of poetical merit as they seem to imagine. I can see several poets in disguise among them; men furnished with that strength of soul, sublimity of sentiment, and grandeur of expression, which constitutes the character. Many of the writers of their modern odes, sonnets, tragedies, or rebusses, it is true, deserve not the name, though they have done nothing but clink rhymes, and measure syllables for years together. Their Johnsons and Smollets are truly poets; though, for aught I

know, they never made a single verse in their whole lives.

In every incipient language, the poet and the prose writer are very distinct in their qualifications; the poet ever proceeds first, treading unbeaten paths, enriching his native funds, and employed in new adventures. The other follows with more cautious steps, though slow in his motions, treasures up every useful or pleasing discovery. But when once all the extent and force of the language is known, the poet then seems to rest from his labour, and is at length overtaken by his assiduous pursuer. Both characters are then blended into one, the historian and the orator catch all the poet's fire, and leave him no real mark of distinction, except the iteration of numbers regularly returning. Thus, in the decline of ancient European learning, Seneca, though he wrote in prose, is as much a poet as Lucan; and Longinus, though but a critic, more sublime than Appollonius.

From this then it appears, that poetry is not discontinued, but altered among the English at present the outward form seems different from what it was but poetry still continues internally the same; the only question remains, whether the metric feet used by the good writers of the last age, or the prosaic numbers employed by the good writers of this, be preferable. And here the practice of the last age appears to me superior; they submitted to the restraint of numbers and similar sounds; and this restraint, instead of diminishing, augmented the force of their sentiment and style. Fancy restrained may be compared to a fountain, which plays highest by diminishing the aperture. Of the truth of this maxim, in every language, every fine writer is perfectly sensible from his own experience; and yet to explain the reason, would be perhaps as difficult as to make a frigid genius profit by the discovery.

There is still another in favour of the practice of the last age, to be drawn from the variety of modulation. The musical period in prose is confined to a very few changes; the numbers in verse are capable of infinite variation. I speak not now from the practice of modern verse-writers, few of whom have any idea of musical variety, but run on in the same monotonous flow through the whole poem; but rather from the example of their former poets, who were tolerable masters of this variety, and also from a capacity in the language of still admitting various unanticipated music.

Several rules have been drawn up for varying the poetic measure, and critics have elaborately talked of accents and syllables; but good sense, and a fine ear, which rules can never teach, are what alone can, in such a case determine. The rapturous flowings of joy, or the interruptions of indignation, require accents placed entirely different, and a structure consonant to the emotions they would express. Changing passions, and numbers changing with those passions, make the whole secret of western as well as eastern poetry. In a word, the great faults of the modern professed English poets are, that they seem to want numbers which should vary with the passion, and are more employed in describing to the imagination, than striking at the heart. Adieu.

LETTER XLI.

To the Same.

SOME time since I sent thee, oh holy disciple of Confucius! an account of the grand abbey or mausoleum of the kings and heroes of this nation. I have since been introduced to a temple not so ancient, but far superior in beauty and magnificence. In this, which is the most considerable of the empire, there are no pompous inscriptions, no flattery paid the dead, but all is elegant and awfully simple. There are however, a few rags hung round the walls, which have, at a vast expence, been taken from the enemy in the present war. The silk of which they are composed, when new, might be valued at half a string of copper money in China; yet this wise people fitted out a fleet and an army in order to seize them; though now grown old, and scarce capable of being patched up into a handkerchief. By this conquest the English are said to have gained, and the French to have lost, much honour. Is the honour of European nations placed only in tattered silk?

In this temple I was permitted to remain during the whole service; and were you not already acquainted with the religion of the English, you might, from my description, be inclined to believe them as grossly idolatrous as the disciples of Lao. The idol which they seem to address, strides like a Collossus, over the door of the inner temple, which here, as with the Jews, is esteemed the most sacred part of the building. Its oracles are delivered in an hundred varions tones, which seem to inspire the worshippers with enthusiasm and awe: and an old woman, who appeared to be the priestess, was employed in various attitudes, as she felt the inspiration. When it began

to speak, all the people remained fixed in silent attention, nodding assent, looking approbation, appearing highly edified by those sounds, which to a stranger, might seem inarticulate and unmeaning.

When the idol had done speaking, and the priestess had locked up its lungs with a key, observing almost all the company leaving the temple, I concluded the service was over, and taking my hat, was going to walk away with the crowd, when I was stopped by the man in black, who assured me that the ceremony had scarcely yet begun ...What, cried I, do I not see the whole body of worshippers leaving the church? Would you persuade me, that such numbers, who profess religion and morality, would in this shameless manner, quit the temple before the service was concluded? You surely mistake; not even the Kalmouks would be guilty of such an indecency, though all the object of their worship was but a joint-stool. My friend seemed to blush for his countrymen, assuring me that those whom I saw running away, were only a parcel of musical blockheads, whose passion was merely for sounds, and whose heads were as empty as a fiddle-case;....those who remain behind, says he, are the true religious; they make use of music to warm their hearts, and to lift them to a proper pitch of rapture; examine their behaviour, and you will confess there are some among us who practise true devotion.

I now looked round me as he directed, but saw nothing of that fervent devotion which he had promised; one of the worshippers appeared to be ogling the company through a glass; another was fervent, not in addresses to heaven, but to his mistress; a third whispered, a fourth took snuff, and the priest himself, in a drowsy tone, read over the duties of the day.

...Bless my eyes, cried I, as I happened to look towards the door, what do I see; one of the worshippers fallen fast asleep, and actually sunk down on *his* cushion: is he now enjoying the benefit of a trance, or does he receive the influence of some mysterious vision? 'Alas, alas! (replied my companion) no 'such thing, he has only had the misfortune of eating 'too hearty a dinner and finds it impossible to keep 'his eyes open.' Turning to another part of the temple, I perceived a young lady just in the same circumstances and attitude: Strange, cried I, can she too have over-eaten herself? 'O fie, (replied my 'friend), you now grow censorious. She grow 'drowsy from eating too much! that would be pro-'fanation! She only sleeps now, from having sat 'up all night at a brag party.' Turn me where I will then, says I, I can perceive no single symptom of devotion among the worshippers, except from that old woman in the corner, who sits groaning behind the long sticks of a mourning fan; she indeed, seems greatly edified with what she hears. 'Aye, '(replied my friend) I knew we should find some 'to catch you; I know her; that is the deaf lady 'who lives in the cloysters.'

In short, the remissness of behaviour in almost all the worshippers, and some even of the guardians, struck me with surprise; I had been taught to believe, that none were ever promoted to offices in the temple, but men remarkable for their superior sanctity, learning, and rectitude; that there was no such thing heard of, as persons being introduced into the church merely to oblige a senator, or provide for the younger branch of a noble family: I expected as their minds were continually set upon heavenly things, to see their eyes directed there also, and hoped from their behaviour to perceive their inclinations correspond with their duty. But I am since informed, that some are appointed to preside over temples they ne-

ver visit; and, while they receive all the money, are contented with letting others do all the good. Adieu.

LETTER XLII.

From Fum Hoam, to Lien Chi Altangi, the discontented Wanderer, by the Way of Moscow.

MUST I ever continue to condemn thy perseverance, and blame that curiosity which destroys thy happiness? What yet untasted banquet, what luxury yet unknown, has rewarded thy painful adventures? Name a pleasure which thy native country could not amply procure; frame a wish that might not have been satisfied in China! Why then such toil, and such danger, in pursuit of raptures within your reach at home?

The Europeans, you will say, excel us in sciences and in arts; those sciences which bound the aspiring wish, and those arts which tend to gratify even unrestrained desire. They may, perhaps, outdo us in the art of building ships, casting cannons, or measuring mountains, but are they superior in the greatest of all arts, the art of governing kingdoms and ourselves?

When I compare the history of China with that of Europe, how do I exult in being a native of that kingdom, which derives its original from the sun. Upon opening the Chinese history, I there behold an ancient extended empire, established by laws which nature and reason seem to have dictated. The duty of children to their parents, a duty which nature implants in every breast, forms the strength of that government which has sustained for time immemorial. Filial obedience is the first and greatest requisite of a state; by this we become good

subjects to our emperors, capable of behaving with just subordination to our superiors, and grateful dependents on heaven; by this we become fonder of marriage, in order to be capable of exacting obedience from others in our turn: by this we become good magistrates; for early submission is the truest lesson to those who would learn to rule. By this the whole state may be said to resemble one family, of which the emperor is the protector, father, and friend.

In this happy region, sequestered from the rest of mankind, I see a succession of Princes, who in general considered themselves as the fathers of their people; a race of philosophers, who bravely combated idolatry, prejudice, and tyranny, at the expence of their private happiness and immediate reputation. Whenever an usurper, or a tyrant intruded into the administration, how have all the good and great been united against him? Can European history produce an instance like that of the twelve mandarines, who all resolved to apprize the vicious emperor Tisiang of the irregularity of his conduct. He who first undertook the dangerous task was cut in two by the emperor's order; the second was ordered to be tormented, and then put to a cruel death; the third undertook the task with intrepidity, and was instantly stabbed by the tyrant's hand: in this manner they all suffered except one. But not to be turned from his purpose, the brave survivor, entering the palace with the instruments of torture in his hand: "Here, (cried "he, addressing himself to the throne,) here, O Ti-"siang, are the marks your faithful subjects received "for their loyalty: I am wearied with serving a ty-"rant, and now come for my reward." The emperor, struck with his intrepidity, instantly forgave the boldness of his conduct, and reformed his own. What European annals can boast of a tyrant thus reclaimed to lenity?

When five brethren had set upon the great Emperor Ginson alone with his sabre he slew four of them; he was struggling with the fifth, when his guards coming up, were going to cut the conspirator into a thousand pieces. "No, no, (cried the emperor with "a calm and placid countenance), of all his brothers "he is the only one remaining; at least let one of the "family be suffered to live, that his aged parents "may have somebody left to feed and comfort "them."

When Haitong, the last emperor of the house of Ming, saw himself besieged in his own city by the usurper, he was resolved to issue from his palace with six hundred of his guards, and give the enemy battle; but they forsook him. Being thus without hopes, and choosing death, rather than to fall alive into the hands of a rebel, he retired to his garden, conducting his little daughter, an only child, in his hand. There in a private arbour, unsheathing his sword, he stabbed the young innocent to the heart, and then dispatching himself, left the following words, written with his blood, on the border of his vest: "Forsaken by my subjects, abandoned by my friends, "use my body as you will; but spare, O spare my "people."

An empire which has thus continued invariably the same for such a long succession of ages, which though at last conquered by the Tartars, still preserves its ancient laws and learning; and may more properly be said to annex the dominions of Tartary to its empire, than to admit a foreign conqueror; an empire as large as Europe, governed by one law, acknowledging subjection to one prince, and experiencing but one revolution of any continuance in the space of four thousand years; this is something so peculiarly great, that I am naturally led to despise all other nations on the comparison. Here we see no religious persecutions, no enmity between mankind for

difference in opinion. The disciples of Lao Kiun the idolatrous sectaries of Fohi, and the philosophic children of Confucius, only strive to shew by the actions the truth of their doctrines.

Now turn from this happy peaceful scene, to Europe the theatre of intrigue, avarice and ambition. How many revolutions does it not experience in the compass even of one age, and to what do these revolutions tend, but the destruction of thousands. Every great event is replete with some new calamity. The seasons of serenity are passed over in silence, the history seem to speak only of the storm.

There we see the Romans extending their power over barbarous nations, and in turn becoming a prey to those whom they had conquered. We see those barbarians, when become christians engaged in continual wars with the followers of Mahomet; or more dreadful still, destroying each other. We see councils in the earliest ages authorising every iniquity crusades spreading desolation in the country left, as well as that to be conquered. Excommunication freeing subjects from natural allegiance, and persuading to sedition; blood flowing in the fields, and on scaffolds; tortures used as arguments to convince the rescusant; to heighten the horror of the piece, behold it shaded with wars, rebellions, treasons, plots politics, and poison!

And what advantage has any country of Europe obtained from such calamities? Scarce any. These dissensions for more than a thousand years, have served to make each other unhappy, but have enriched none. All the great nations still nearly preserve their ancient limits; none have been able to subdue the other, and so terminate the dispute... France, in spite of the conquests of Edward the third and Henry the fifth, notwithstanding the efforts of Charles the fifth, and Philip the second, still remain within its ancient limits. Spain, Germany, Great

Britain, Poland, the States of the North, are nearly the same. What effect has the blood of so many thousands, the destruction of so many cities, produced? Nothing either great or considerable. The christian princes have lost indeed much from the enemies of Christendom, but they have gained nothing from each other. Their princes, because they preferred ambition to justice, deserve the character of enemies to mankind; and their priests by neglecting morality for opinion, have mistaken the interests of society.

On whatever side we regard the history of Europe, we shall perceive it to be a tissue of crimes, follies, and misfortunes, of politics without design, and wars without consequence. In this long list of human infirmity, a great character or a shining virtue may sometimes happen to arise, as we often meet a cottage or a cultivated spot in the most hideous wilderness; but for an Alfred, an Alfonso, a Frederic, or an Alexander III. we meet a thousand princes who have disgraced humanity.

LETTER XLIII.

From Lien Chi Altangi to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

WE have just received accounts here, that Voltaire, the poet and philosopher of Europe is dead..... He is now beyond the reach of the thousand enemies, who, while living, degraded his writings, and branded his character. Scarce a page of his latter productions that does not betray the agonies of a heart, bleeding under the scourge of unmerited reproach. Happy, therefore, at last in escaping from calumny;

happy in leaving a world that was unworthy of him and his writings.

Let others, my friend, bestrew the hearses of the great with panegyric; but such a loss as the world has now suffered affects me with stronger emotions. When a philosopher dies, I consider myself as losing a patron, an instructor and a friend. I consider the world as losing one who might serve to console her amidst the desolation of war and ambition. Nature every day produces in abundance men capable of filling all the requisite duties of authority; but she is niggard in the birth of an exalted mind, scarcely producing in a century a single genius to bless and enlighten a degenerate age. Prodigal in the production of kings, governors, mandarines, chams, and courtiers, she seems to have forgotten, for more than three thousand years, the manner in which she once formed the brain of a Confucius; and well it is she has forgotten, when a bad world gave him so very bad a reception.

Whence, my friend, this malevolence, which has ever pursued the great even to the tomb? Whence this more than fiend-like disposition, of embittering the lives of those who would make us more wise and more happy?

When I cast my eye over the fates of several philosophers, who have, at different periods, enlightened mankind, I must confess it inspires me with the most degrading reflections on humanity. When I read of the stripes of Mentius, the tortures of Tchin, the bowl of Socrates, and the bath of Seneca; when I hear of the persecutions of Dante, the imprisonment of Galileo, the indignities suffered by Montague, the banishment of Cartesius, the infamy of Bacon, and that even Locke himself escaped not without reproach; when I think of such subjects, I hesitate whether most to blame the ignorance or the villainy of my fellow creatures.

Should you look for the character of Voltaire among the journalists and illiterate writers of the age, you will there find him characterised as a monster, with a head turned to wisdom, and a heart inclining to vice: the powers of his mind, and the baseness of his principles, forming a detestable contrast. But seek for his character among writers like himself, and you find him very differently described. You perceive him in their accounts, possessed of good-nature, humanity, greatness of soul, fortitude, and almost every virtue; in this description those who might be supposed best acquainted with his character, are unanimous. The royal Prussian*, D'Argens†, Diderot‡, D'Alembert, and Fontenelle, conspire in drawing the picture in describing the friend of man, and the patron of every rising genius.

An inflexible perseverance in what he thought was right, and a generous detestation of flattery, formed the ground-work of this great man's character. From these principles, many strong virtues and few faults arose; as he was warm in his friendship, and severe in resentment, all that mention him seem possessed of the same qualities, and speak of him with rapture or detestation. A person of his eminence can have few indifferent as to his character; every reader must be an enemy or an admirer.

This poet began the course of glory so early as the age of eighteen, and even then, was author of a tragedy which deserves applause. Possessed of a small patrimony, he preserved his independence in an age of venality, and supported the dignity of learning by teaching his cotemporary writers to live like him above the favours of the great. He was banished his native country for a satire upon the royal concubine. He had accepted the place of historian to the French king, but refused to keep it, when he found it was

* Philisophe Sans Souci. † Let. Chin. ‡ Encycloped.

presented only in order that he should be the first flatterer of the state.

The great Prussian received him as an ornament to his kingdom, and had sense enough to value his friendship, and profit by his instructions. In this court he continued till an intrigue, with which the world seems hitherto unacquainted, obliged him to quit that country. His own happiness, the happiness of the monarch, *of his sister*, of a part of the court, rendered his departure necessary.

Tired at length of courts, and all the follies of the great, he retired to Switzerland, a country of liberty, where he enjoyed tranquillity and the muse. Here, though without any taste for magnificence himself, he usually entertained at his table the learned and polite of Europe, who were attracted by a desire of seeing a person by whom they had received so much satisfaction. The entertainment was conducted with the utmost elegance, and the conversation was that of Philosophers. Every country that at once united liberty and science were his peculiar favourites. The being an Englishman was to him a character that claimed admiration and respect.

Between Voltaire and the disciples of Confucius, there are many differences; however, being of a different opinion does not in the least diminish my esteem; I am not displeased with my brother, because he happens to ask our father for favours in a different manner from me. Let his errors rest in peace, his excellencies deserve admiration; let me with the wise admire his widom; let the envious and the ignorant ridicule his foibles; the folly of others is ever more ridiculous to those who are themselves most foolish. Adieu.

LETTER XLIV.

From Lien Chi Altangi, to Hingpo, a Slave in Persia.

IT is impossible to form a philosophic system of happiness which is adapted to every condition in life, since every person who travels in this great pursuit takes a separate road. The differing colours, which suit different complexions, are not more various than the different pleasures appropriated to particular minds. The various sects who have pretended to give lessons, to instruct men in happiness, have described their own particular sensations without considering ours, have only loaded their disciples with constraint, without adding to their real felicity.

If I find pleasure in dancing, how ridiculous would it be in me to prescribe such amusement for the entertainment of a cripple; should he, on the other hand, place his chief delight in painting, yet would he be absurd in recommending the same relish to one who had lost the power of distinguishing colours. General directions are therefore commonly useless; and to be particular would exhaust volumes since each individual may require a peculiar system of precepts to direct his choice.

Every mind seems capable of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness, which no institutions, can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely independent on fortune. Let any man compare his present fortune with the past, and he will probably find himself, upon the whole, neither better nor worse than formerly.

Gratified ambition, or irreparable calamity, may produce transient sensations of pleasure or distress. Those storms may discompose in proportion as they

are strong, or the mind is pliant to their impression. But the soul, though at first lifted up by the event, is every day operated upon with diminished influence, and at length subsides into the level of its usual tranquillity. Should some unexpected turn of fortune take thee from fetters, and place thee on the throne, exultation would be natural upon the change; but the temper, like the face, would soon resume its former serenity.

Every wish, therefore which leads us to expect happiness somewhere else but where we are, every institution which teaches that we should be better, by being possessed of something new, which promises to lift us a step higher than we are, only lays a foundation for uneasiness, because it contracts debts which it cannot repay; it calls that a good, which when we have found it, will in fact add nothing to our happiness.

To enjoy the present, without regret for the past, or solicitude for the future, has been the advice rather of poets than philosophers. And yet the precept seems more rational than is generally imagined. It is the only general precept respecting the pursuit of happiness, that can be applied with propriety to every condition of life. The man of pleasure, the man of business, and the philosopher, are equally interested in its disquision. If we do not find happiness in the present moment, in what shall we find it? Either in reflecting on the past, or prognosticating the future. But let us see how these are capable of producing satisfaction.

A remembrance of what is past, and an anticipation of what is to come, seem to be the two faculties by which man differs most from other animals. Though brutes enjoy them in a limited degree, yet their whole life seems taken up in the present, regardless of the past and the future. Man, on the contrary, endeavours to derive his happiness, and

experiences the most of his miseries, from these two sources.

Is this superiority of reflection a prerogative of which we should boast, and for which we should thank nature; or is it a misfortune of which we should complain and be humble? Either from the abuse or from the nature of things, it certainly makes our condition more miserable.

Had we a privilege of calling up, by the power of memory, only such passages as were pleasing, unmixed with such as were disagreeable, we might then excite at pleasure an ideal happiness, perhaps more poignant than actual sensation. But this is not the case; the past is never represented without some disagreeable circumstance, which tarnishes all its beauty; the remembrance of an evil carries in it nothing agreeable, and to remember a good, is always accompanied with regret. Thus we lose more than we gain by remembrance.

And we shall find our expectation of the future to be a gift more distressful even than the former. To fear an approaching evil, is certainly a most disagreeable sensation; and in expecting an approaching good, we experience the inquietude of wanting actual possession.

Thus, which ever way we look, the prospect is disagreeable. Behind, we have left pleasures we shall never more enjoy, and therefore regret; and before, we see pleasures which we languish to possess, and are consequently unesasy till we possess them. Was there any method of seizing the present, unimbittered by such reflections, then would our state be tolerably easy.

This, indeed, is the endeavour of all mankind, who untutored by philosophy, pursue as much as they can, a life of amusement and dissipation. Every rank in life, and every size of understanding, seems to follow this alone; or, not pursuing it, deviates from

happiness. The man of pleasure pursues dissipation by profession; the man of business pursues it no less, as every voluntary labour he undergoes is only dissipation in disguise. The philosopher himself, even while he reasons upon the subject, does it unknowingly with a view of dissipating the thoughts of what he was, or what he must be.

The subject therefore comes to this. Which is the most perfect sort of dissipation, pleasure, business, or philosophy? Which best serves to exclude those uneasy sensations which memory or anticipation produce?

The enthusiasm of pleasure charms only by intervals. The highest rapture lasts only for a moment, and all the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. It is only among the poets we hear of men changing to one delight, when satiated with another. In nature, it is very different: the glutton, when sated with the full meal, is unqualified to feel the real pleasure of drinking; the drunkard, in turn, finds few of those transports which lovers boast in enjoyment; and the lover, when cloyed, finds a diminution of every other appetite. Thus, after a full indulgence of any one sense, the man of pleasure finds a languor in all, is placed in a chasm between past and expected enjoyment, perceives an interval which must be filled up. The present can give no satisfaction, because he has already robbed it of every charm; a mind thus left, without immediate employment, naturally recurs to the past or future: the reflector finds that he was happy, and knows that he cannot be so now; he sees that he may yet be happy, and wishes the hour was come; thus every period of his continuance is miserable, except that very short one of immediate gratification. Instead of a life of dissipation, none has more frequent conversations with disagreeable self than he; his enthusiasms are

but few and transient; his appetites, like angry creditors, continually making fruitless demands for what he is unable to pay; and the greater his former pleasures, the more strong his regret, the more impatient his expectations. A life of pleasure is, therefore, the most unpleasing life in the world.

Habit has rendered the man of business more cool in his desires; he finds less regret for past pleasures, and less solicitude for those to come. The life he now leads, though tainted in some measure with hope, is yet not afflicted so strongly with regret, and is less divided between short lived rapture and lasting anguish. The pleasures he has enjoyed are not so vivid, and those he has to expect cannot consequently create so much anxiety.

The philosopher, who extends his regard to all mankind, must still have a smaller concern for what has already affected, and may hereafter affect himself: the concerns of others make his whole study, and that study is his pleasure; and this pleasure is continuing in its nature, because it can be changed at will, leaving but few of those anxious intervals, which are employed in remembrance or anticipation. The philopher, by this means, leads a life of almost continual dissipation; and reflection, which makes the uneasiness and misery of others, serve as a companion and instructor to him.

In a word, positive happiness is constitutional and incapable of increase; misery is artificial, and generally proceeds from our folly. Philosophy can add to our happiness in no other manner than by diminishing our misery: it should not pretend to increase our present stock but make us economists of what we are possessed of. The great source of calamity lies in regret or anticipation: he, therefore, is most wise who thinks of the present alone, regardless of the past or the future. This is impossible to a man of pleasure; it is difficult to the man

of business; and is in some measure attainable by the philosopher. Happy were all born philosophers, all born with a talent of dissipating our own cares, by spreading them upon all mankind.

LETTER XLV.

From Lien Chi Altangi, to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

THOUGH the frequent invitations I receive from men of distinction here might excite the vanity of some, I am quite mortified, however, when I consider the motives that inspire that civility. I am sent for, not to be treated as a friend, but to satisfy curiosity; not to be entertained so much as wondered at; the same earnestness which excites them to see a Chinese, would have made them equally proud of a visit from the rhinoceros.

From the highest to the lowest this people seem fond of sights and monsters. I am told of a person here, who gets a very comfortable livelihood by making wonders, and then selling or shewing them to the people for money, no matter how insignificant they were in the beginning; by locking them up close, and shewing for money, they soon become prodigies. His first essay in this way, was to exhibit himself as a wax-work figure behind a glass door at puppet show. Thus keeping the spectators at a proper distance, and having his head adorned with a copper crown, he looked extremely natural, and very like the life itself. He continued this exhibition with success, till an involuntary fit of sneezing brought him to life before all the spectators, and consequently rendered him for that time as entirely useless as the peaceable inhabitant of a catacomb.

Determined to act the statue no more, he next levied contributions under the figure of an Indian king; and by painting his face, and counterfeiting the savage howl, he frighted several ladies and children with amazing success: in this manner therefore he might have lived very comfortably, had he not been arrested for a debt that was contracted when he was the figure in wax work: thus his face underwent an involuntary ablution, and he found himself reduced to his primitive complexion and indigence.

After some time, being freed from gaol, he was now grown wiser, and instead of making himself a wonder, was resolved to make wonders. He learned the art of pasting up mummies; was never at a loss for an artificial "lusus naturæ;" nay, it has been reported, that he has sold seven petrified lobsters of his own manufacture to a noted collector of rarities; but this the learned Cracovius Putridus has undertaken to refute in a very elaborate dissertation.

His last wonder was nothing more than a halter; yet by this halter he gained more than by all his former exhibitions. The people it seems had got in their head, that a certain noble criminal was to be hanged with a silken rope. Now there was nothing they so much desired to see as this very rope; and he was resolved to gratify their curiosity: he therefore got one made, not only of silk, but to render it the more striking, several threads of gold were intermixed. The people paid their money only to see silk, but were highly satisfied when they found it was mixed with gold into the bargain. It is scarce necessary to mention, that the projector sold his silken rope for almost what it had cost him, as soon as the criminal was known to be hanged in hempen materials.

By their fondness of sights, one would be apt to imagine, that instead of desiring to see things as they should be, they are rather solicitous of seeing them as they ought not to be. A cat with four legs is disre-

garded, though never so useful; but if it has but two, and is consequently incapable of catching mice, it is reckoned inestimable, and every man of taste is ready to raise the auction. A man, though in his person faultless, as an aerial genius might starve; but if stuck over with hideous warts like a porcupine, his fortune is made for ever, and he may propagate the breed with impunity and applause.

A good woman, in my neighbourhood, who was bred a habit-maker, though she handled her needle tolerably well, could scarce get employment. But being obliged by an accident to have both her hands cut off from her elbows, what would in another country have been her ruin, made her fortune here; she now was thought more fit for her trade than before; business flowed in apace, and all people paid for seeing the mantua-maker who wrought without hands.

A gentleman shewing me his collection of pictures, stopped at one with peculiar admiration:...there, cries he, is an inestimable piece. I gazed at the picture for some time, but could see none of those graces with which he seemed enraptured; it appeared to me the most paltry piece of the whole collection; I therefore demanded where those beauties lay, of which I was yet insensible...Sir, cries he, the merit does not consist in the piece, but in the manner in which it was done. The painter drew the whole with his foot, and held the pencil between his toes; I bought it at a very great price; for peculiar merit should ever be rewarded.

But these people are not more fond of wonders than liberal in rewarding those who shew them. From the wonderful dog of knowledge, at present under the patronage of the nobility, down to the man with the box, who professes to shew the most exact imitation of nature that ever was seen, they all live in luxury A singing woman shall collect subscriptions in her own coach and six; a fellow shall make a fortune by

tossing a straw from his toe to his nose; one in particular has found, that eating fire was the most ready way to live; and another, who gingles several bells fixed to his cap, is the only man that I know of who has received emolument from the labours of his head.

A young author, a man of good nature and learning was complaining to me, some nights ago, of this misplaced generosity of the times....Here, says he, have I spent part of my youth in attempting to instruct and amuse my fellow creatures, and all my reward has been solitude, poverty, and reproach; while a fellow, possessed of even the smallest share of fiddling merit, or who has perhaps learned to whistle double, is rewarded, applauded, and caressed!....Prythee, young man says I to him, are you ignorant, that in so large a city as this, it is better to be an amusing than an useful member of society? Can you leap up, and touch your feet four times before you come to the ground? no Sir. Can you pimp for a man of quality? No Sir. Can you stand upon two horses at full speed? No Sir. Can you swallow a penknife? I can do none of these tricks. Why then cried I, there is no other prudent means of subsistence left, but to apprise the town, that you speedily intend to eat up your own nose by subscription.

I have frequently regretted, that none of our eastern posture-masters, or show men, have ever ventured to England. I should be pleased to see that money circulated in Asia, which is now sent to Italy and France in order to bring their vagabonds hither. Several of our tricks would undoubtedly give the English high satisfaction. Men of fashion would be greatly pleased with the postures, as well as the condescension of our dancing girls; and ladies would equally admire the conductors of our fire-works. What an agreeable surprise would it be, to see a huge fellow, with whisker's, flash a charged blunderbuss full in a lady's face, without singing her hair, or melt-

ing her pomatum? Perhaps, when the first su
was over, she might then grow familiar with da
and the ladies might vie with each other in sta
fire with intrepidity.

But of all the wonders of the east, the most u
and I should fancy the most pleasing, would b
looking-glass of Lao, which reflects the mind a
as the body. It is said, that the Emperor
used to make his concubines dress their head
their hearts in one of these glasses every mor
while the lady was at her toilet, he would frequ
look over her shoulder; and it is recorded, that a
the three hundred which composed his seraglio
one was found whose mind was not even more
tiful than her person.

I make no doubt but a glass in this country
have the very same effect. The English ladies
cubines and all, would undoubtedly cut very
figures in so faithful a monitor. There, shou
happen to peep over a lady's shoulder while dre
we might be able to see neither gaming nor i
ture; neither pride, debauchery, nor a love of
ding. We should find her, if any sensible c
appeared in the mind, more careful in recti
it, than plastering up the irreparable decays o
person: nay, I am even apt to fancy that
would find more real pleasure in this utensil in pr
than in any other bauble imported from China, th
never so expensive ar amusing.

LETTER XLVI.

To the Same.

UPON finishing my last letter, I retired to rest, reflecting upon the wonders of the glass of Lao, wishing to be possessed of one here, and resolved, in such a case, to oblige every lady with a sight of it for nothing. What fortune denied me, waking fancy supplied in a dream: the glass, I know not how, was put into my possession, and I could perceive several ladies approaching, some voluntarily, others driven forward against their wills by a set of discontented genii, whom by intuition I knew were their husbands.

The apartment in which I was to show away was filled with several gaming tables, as if just forsaken; the candles were burnt to the socket, and the hour was five o'clock in the morning. Placed at one end of the room, which was of prodigious length, I could more easily distinguish every female figure as she marched up from the door: but guess my surprise, when I could scarce perceive one blooming or agreeable face among the number. This, however, I attributed to the early hour, and kindly considered, that the face of a lady, just risen from bed, ought always to find a compassionate advocate.

The first person who came up in order to view her intellectual face, was a commoner's wife, who, as I afterwards found, being bred during her virginity, in a pawn-broker's shop, now attempted to make up the defects of breeding and sentiment, by the magnificence of her dress, and the expensiveness of her amusements. Mr. Show-man, cried she, approaching, I am told you have something to shew in that there sort of magic-lanthorn by which folks can see themselves on the inside. I protest, as my Lord Beetle says,

I am sure it will be vastly pretty, for I have never seen any thing like it before. But how: are we to strip off our cloaths, and be turned inside out? If so, as Lord Beetle says, I absolutely declare off; for I would not strip for the world before a man's face; and so I tells his Lordship almost every night of my life. I informed the lady, that I would dispense with the ceremony of stripping, and immediately presented my glass to her view.

As when a first rate beauty, after having with difficulty escaped the small-pox, revisits her favourite mirror, that mirror which had repeated the flattery of every lover, and even added force to the compliment; expecting to see what had so often given her pleasure, she no longer beholds the cherried lip, the polished forehead, and speaking blush; but an hateful phiz, quilted into a thousand seams by the hand of deformity; grief, resentment, and rage, fill her bosom by turns; she blames the fates and the stars, but most of all the unhappy glass feels her resentment. So it was with the lady in question; she had never seen her own mind before, and was now shocked at its deformity. One single look was sufficient to satisfy her curiosity; I held up the glass to her face, and she shut her eyes; no entreaties could prevail upon her to gaze once more! she was even going to snatch it from my hand, and break it in a thousand pieces. I found it was time, therefore, to dismiss her as incorrigible, and shew away to the next that offered.

This was an unmarried lady, who continued in a state of virginity till thirty-six, and then admitted a lover when she despaired of a husband. No woman was louder at a revel than she, perfectly free-hearted, and almost in every respect a man; she understood ridicule to perfection, and was once known even to sally out in order to beat the watch. 'Here, you, 'my dear with the outlandish face, (said she, ad-

'dressing me,) let me take a single peep. Not that 'I care three damns what figure I may cut in the glass 'of such an old fashioned creature! If I am allowed 'the beauties of the face by people of fashion, I 'know the world would be complaisant enough to 'toss me the beauties of the mind into the bargain.' I held my glass before her as she desired, and must confess was shocked with the reflection. The lady, however, gazed, for some time with the utmost complacency; and at last turning to me, with the most satisfied smile, said, she never could think she had been half so handsome.

Upon her dismission, a lady of distinction was reluctantly hauled along to the glass by her husband; In bringing her forward, as he came first to the glass himself, his mind appeared tinctured with immoderate jealousy, and I was going to reproach him for using her with such severity; but when the lady came to present herself, I immediately retracted; for, alas, it was seen that he had but too much reason for his suspicions.

The next was a lady who usually teazed all her acquaintance in desiring to be told of her faults, and then never mended any. Upon approaching the glass, I could readily perceive vanity, affectation, and some other ill-looking blots on her mind; wherefore, by my advice, she immediately set about mending. But I could easily find she was not earnest in the work: for as she repaired them on one side, they generally broke out on another. Thus, after three or four attempts, she began to make the ordinary use of the glass in settling her hair.

The company now made room for a woman of learning, who approached with a slow pace, and a solemn countenance; which, for her own sake, I could wish had been cleaner. 'Sir, cried the lady, flourish-'ing her hand, which held a pinch of snuff, I shall 'be enraptured by having presented to my view, a

'mind with which I have so long studied to be ac-
'quainted; but, in order to give the sex a proper
'example, I must insist, that all the company be
'permitted to look over my shoulder.' I bowed assent; and presenting the glass, shewed the lady a mind by no means so fair as she had expected to see. Ill-nature, ill-placed pride, and spleen, were too legible to be mistaken. Nothing could be more amusing than the mirth of her female companions who had looked over.

They had hated her from the beginning, and now the apartment echoed with an universal laugh. Nothing but a fortitude like her's could have withstood their raillery: she stood it however; and when the burst was exhausted, with great tranquility, she assured the company that the whole was a 'deceptio visus;' and that she was too well acquainted with her own mind to believe any false representations from another. Thus saying, she retired with a sullen satisfaction, resolved not to mend her faults, but to write a criticism on the mental reflector.

I must own, by this time, I began myself to suspect the fidelity of my mirror; for as the ladies appeared at least to have the merit of rising early, since they were up at five, I was amazed to find nothing of this good quality pictured upon their mind in the reflection: I was resolved, therefore, to communicate my suspicions to a lady whose intellectual countenance appeared more fair than any of the rest, not having above seventy-nine spots in all, besides slips and foibles. 'I own, young woman, said I, that there
'are some virtues upon that mind of yours; but
'there is still one which I do not see represented; I
'mean that of rising betimes in the morning; I fan-
'cy the glass false in that particular.' The young lady smiled at my simplicity, and with a blush, confessed, that she and the whole company had been up all night gaming.

By this time all the ladies, except one, had seen themselves successively, and disliked the show, or scolded the show-man; I was resolved, however, that she who seemed to neglect herself, and was neglected by the rest, should take a view; and going up to a corner of the room where she still continued sitting, I presented my glass full in her face. Here it was that I exulted in my success; no blot, no stain, appeared on any part of the faithful mirror. As when the large, unwritten page presents its snowy spotless bosom to the writer's hand, so appeared the glass to my view. Here, O ye daughters of English ancestors, cried I, turn hither, and behold an object worthy imitation: look upon the mirror now, and acknowledge its justice, and this woman's pre-eminence! The ladies, obeying the summons, came up in a groupe, and looking on, acknowledged there was some truth in the picture, as the person now represented had been deaf, dumb, and a fool from her cradle.

Thus much of my dream I distinctly remember; the world was filled with chimeras, enchanted castles, and flying dragons as usual. As you, my dear Fum Hoam, are particularly versed in the interpretation of those midnight warnings, what pleasure should I find in your explanations; but that our distance prevents; I make no doubt, however, but that from my description, you will very much venerate the good qualities of the English ladies in general, since dreams, you know, go always by contraries. Adieu.

LETTER XLVII.

*From Lien Chi Altangi, to Hingpo, a slave in Persia**.

YOUR last letters betray a mind seemingly fond of wisdom, yet tempested by a thousand various passions. You would fondly persuade me, that my former lessons still influence your conduct, and yet your mind seems not less enslaved than your body. Knowledge, wisdom, erudition, arts and elegance; what are they but the mere trappings of the mind, if they do not serve to increase the happiness of the possessor? A mind, rightly instituted in the school of philosophy, acquires at once the stability of the oak, and the flexibility of the osier. The truest manner of lessening our agonies, is to shrink from their pressure; is to confess that we feel them.

The fortitude of European sages is but a dream: for where lies the merit in being insensible to the strokes of fortune, or in dissembling our sensibility; if we are insensible, that arises only from a happy constitution; that is a blessing previously granted by Heaven, and which no art can procure, no institutions improve.

If we dissemble our feelings, we only artificially endeavour to persuade others that we enjoy privileges which we actually do not possess. Thus, while we endeavour to appear happy, we feel at once all the pangs of internal misery, and all the self-reproaching consciousness of endeavouring to deceive.

I know but of two sects of philosophers in the world that have endeavoured to inculcate, that fortitude is but an imaginary virtue: I mean the followers of

* This letter appears to be little more than a rhapsody of sentiments from Confucius. Vid. the Latin translation.

Confucius, and those who profess the doctrines of Christ. All other sects teach pride under misfortunes; they alone teach humility. Night, says our Chinese philosopher, not more surely follows day, than groans and tears grow out of pain; when misfortunes, therefore, oppress, when tyrants threaten, it is our interest, it is our duty, to fly even to dissipation for support, to seek redress from friendship, to seek redress from that best of friends, who loved us into being.

Philosophers, my son, have long declaimed against the passions, as being the source of all our miseries; they are the source of all our misfortunes, I own, but they are the source of our pleasures too: and every endeavour of our lives, and all the institutions of philosophy should tend to this, not to dissemble an absence of passion but to repel those which lead to vice by those which direct to virtue.

The soul may be compared to a field of battle, where two armies are ready every moment to encounter; not a single vice but has a more powerful opponent; and not one virtue but may be overborne by a combination of vices. Reason guides the bands of either host; nor can it subdue one passion, but by the assistance of another. Thus, as a bark on every side beset with storms, enjoys a state of rest, so does the mind when influenced by a just equipoise of the passions, enjoy tranquillity.

I have used such means as my little fortune would admit, to procure your freedom. I have lately written to the governor of Argun to pay your ransom, though at the expence of all the wealth I brought with me from China. If we become poor we shall at least have the pleasure of bearing poverty together; for what is fatigue or famine, when weighed against friendship and freedom. Adieu.

LETTER XLVIII.

From Lien Chi Altangi to ....., Merchant in Amsterdam.

HAPPENING some days ago to call at a painter's to amuse myself in examining some pictures (I had no design to buy) it surprised me to see a young Prince in the working-room, dressed in a painter's apron, and assiduously learning the trade. We instantly remembered to have seen each other; and after the usual compliments, I stood by while he continued to paint on. As every thing done by the rich is praised, as princes here, as well as in China, are never without followers, three or four persons, who had the appearance of gentlemen, were placed behind to comfort and applaud him at every stroke.

Need I tell, that it struck me with very disagreeable sensations, "to see a youth, who, by his station "in life, had it in his power to be useful to thou- "sands, thus letting his mind run to waste upon "canvass, at the same time fancying himself improv- "ing in taste, and filling his rank with proper deco- "rum."

As seeing and error, an attempting to redress it, are only one and the same with me, I took occasion, upon his lordship's desiring my opinion of a Chinese scroll, intended for the frame of a picture, to assure him, that a mandarine of China, thought a minute acquaintance with such mechanical trifles below his dignity.

This reply raised the indignation of some, and the contempt of others: I could hear the names of Vandal, Goth, taste, polite arts, delicacy, and fire, repeated in tones of ridicule and resentment. But considering that it was vain to argue against people who

had so mush to say, without contradicting them, I begged leave to repeat a fairy tale. This request redoubled their laughter; but not easily abashed at the raillery of boys, I persisted, observing, that it would set the absurdity of placing our affections upon trifles, in the strongest point of view; and adding that it was hoped the moral would compensate for its stupidity. For Heaven's sake, cried the great man, washing his brush in water, let us have no morality at present; if we must have a story, let it be without any moral. I pretended not to hear; and while he handled the brush, proceeded as follows:

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In the kingdom of Bonbobbin, which by the Chinese annals, appears to have flourished twenty thousand years ago, there reigned a prince, endowed with every accomplishment which generally distinguishes the sons of kings. His beauty was brighter than the sun. The sun, to which he was nearly related, would sometimes stop his course in order to look down and admire him.

His mind was not less perfect than his body: he knew all things without ever having read; philosophers, poets, and historians, submitted their works to his decision, and so penetrating was he, that he could tell the merit of a book by looking on the cover. He made epic poems, tragedies, and pastorals, with surprising facility; song, epigram, or rebus, was all one to him, though it is observed he could never finish an acrostic. In short, the fairy who presided at his birth, had endowed him with almost every perfection, or what was just the same, his subjects were ready to acknowledge he possessed them all; and for his own part, he knew nothing to the contrary. A prince so accomplished, received a name suitable to his merit; and he was called Bonbenin bonbobbin bonbobbinet, which signifies Enlightener of the Sun.

As he was very powerful, and yet unmarried, all the neighbouring kings earnestly sought his alliance. Each sent his daughter, dressed out in the most magnificent manner, and with the most sumptuous retinue imaginable, in order to allure the prince: so that at one time there were seen at his court not less than seven hundred foreign princesses of exquisite sentiment and beauty, each alone sufficient to make seven hundred ordinary men happy.

Distracted in such a variety, the generous Bonbenin, had he not been obliged by the laws of the empire to make choice of one, would very willingly have married them all, for none understood gallantry better. He spent numberless hours of solitude, in endeavouring to determine whom he should choose; one lady was possessed of every perfection, but he disliked her eye-brows; another was brighter than the morning star, but he disapproved her song whang; a third did not lay white enough on her cheek; and a fourth did not sufficiently blacken her nails. At last, after numberless disappointments on the one side and the other, he made choice of the incomparable Nanoa, queen of the scarlet dragons.

The preparations for the royal nuptials, or the envy of the disappointed ladies, needs no description; both the one and the other were as great as they could be: the beautiful princess was conducted amidst admiring multitudes to the royal couch; where, after being divested of every encumbering ornament, she was placed in the expectance of the youthful bridegroom, who did not keep her long in expectation. He came more cheerful than the morning; and printing on her lips a burning kiss, the attendants took this as a proper signal to withdraw.

Perhaps I ought to have mentioned in the beginning, that among several other qualifications, the prince was fond of collecting and breeding mice, which being

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latter part of his offer, endeavoured to comfort him as well she could: she let him know, that he had a hundred mice already, which ought to be at least sufficient to satisfy any philosopher like him. Though none of them had green eyes, yet he should learn to thank heaven that they had eyes. She told him (for she was a profound moralist) that incurable evils must be borne, and that useless lamentations were vain, and that man was born to misfortunes; she even entreated him to return to bed, and she would endeavour to lull him on her bosom to repose; but still the prince continued inconsolable; and regarding her with a stern air, for which his family was remarkable; he vowed never to sleep in the royal palace, or indulge himself in the innocent pleasures of matrimony, till he had found the white mouse with the green eyes.

....Prythee, Colonel Leech, cried his Lordship, interrupting me, how do you like that nose; do not you think there is something of the manner of Rembrandt in it? A prince in all this agony for a white mouse, O ridiculous! Do not you think, Major Vampyre, that eye-brow stippled very prettily? But, pray, what are the green eyes to the purpose, except to amuse children? I would give a thousand guineas to lay on the colouring of this cheek more smoothly. But I ask pardon, pray, Sir, proceed.

LETTER XLIX.

From the Same.

KINGS, continued I, at that time were different from what they are now; they then never engaged their word for any thing which they did not rigorously intend to perform. This was the case of Bonbenin,

who continued all night to lament his misfortunes to the princess, who echoed groan for groan. When morning came he published an edict, offering half his kingdom and his princess to the person who should catch and bring him the white mouse with green eyes.

The edict was scarce published when all the traps in the kingdom were bated with cheese; numberless mice were taken and destroyed; but still the much wished-for mouse was not among the number. The privy council were assembled more than once to give their advice; but all their deliberations came to nothing; even though there were two complete vermin-killers, and three professed rat-catchers of the number. Frequent addresses, as is usual on extraordinary occasions, were sent from all parts of the empire; but though these promised well, though in them he received an assurance, that his faithful subjects would assist in his search, with their lives and fortunes, yet with all their loyalty they failed when the time came that the mouse was to be caught.

The prince, therefore, was resolved to go himself in search, determined never to lie two nights in one place till he had found what he sought for. Thus, quitting his palace, without attendants, he set out upon his journey, and travelled through many a desert, and crossed many a river, over high hills, and down along vales, still restless, still inquiring where ever he came; but no white mouse was to be found.

As one day, fatigued with his journey, he was shading himself from the heat of the mid-day sun, under the arching branches of a banana-tree, meditating on the object of his pursuit, he perceived an old woman, hideously deformed, approaching him; by her stoop, and the wrinkles of her visage, she seemed at least five hundred years old; and the spotted toad was not more freckled that was her skin. "Ah! Prince "Bonbenin bonbobbin bonbobbinet, cried the crea-

ture, "what has led you so many thousand miles from "your own kingdom; what is it you look for; and "what induces you to travel into the kingdom of "Emmets?" The prince, who was excessively complaisant, told her the whole story three times over, for she was hard of hearing. "Well," said the old fairy, (for such she was) "I promise to put you in possession of the white mouse with green eyes, and that "immediately too, upon one condition." "One "condition," cried the prince in a rapture, "name a "thousand; I shall undergo them all with pleasure." "Nay, interrupted the old fairy, I ask but one, and "that not very mortifying neither; it is only, that "you instantly consent to marry me."

It is impossible to express the prince's confusion at this demand; he loved the mouse, but he detested the bride; he hesitated; he desired time to think upon the proposal; he would have been glad to consult his friends on such an occasion. "Nay, nay, cried the "odious fairy, if you demur, I retract my promise; "I do not desire to force my favours on any man..... "Here, you, my attendants, cried she, stamping with "her foot, let my machine be driven up; Barbacela, "Queen of Emmets, is not used to contemptuous "treatment." She had no sooner spoken, than her fiery chariot appeared in the air, drawn by two snails; and she was just going to step in, when the prince reflected, that now or never was the time to be possessed of the white mouse; and quite forgetting his lawful princess Nanhoa, falling on his knees, he implored forgiveness for having rashly rejected so much beauty. This well-timed compliment instantly appeased the angry fairy. She affected an hideous leer of approbation, and taking the young prince by the hand, conducted him to a neighbouring church, where they were married together in a moment. As soon as the ceremony was performed, the prince, who was to the last degree desirous of seeing his favourite mouse,

reminded the bride of her promise. "To confess a "truth, my prince, cried she, I myself am that very "white mouse you saw on your wedding night in the "royal apartment. I now, therefore, give you the "choice, whether you would have me a mouse by "day, and a woman by night; or a mouse by night, "and a woman by day." Though the prince was an excellent casuit, he was quite at a loss how to determine; but at last thought it most prudent to have recourse to a blue cat, that had followed him from his own dominions, and frequently amused him with its conversation, and assisted him with its advice; in fact, his cat was no other than the faithful princess Nanhoa herself, who had shared with him all his hardships in this disguise.

By her instructions he was determined in his choice ....and returning to the old fairy, prudently observed, that as she must have been sensible he had married her only for the sake of what she had, and not for her personal qualifications, he thought it would, for several reasons, be most convenient, if she continued a woman by day, and appeared a mouse by night.

The old fairy was a good deal mortified at her husband's want of gallantry, though she was reluctantly obliged to comply; the day was therefore spent in the most polite amusements, the gentlemen talked smut, the ladies laughed, and were angry. At last the happy night drew near: the blue cat still stuck by the side of its master, and even followed him to the bridal apartment. Barbacela entered the chamber, wearing a train of fifteen yards long, supported by porcupines, and all over beset with jewels, which served to render her more detestable. She was just stepping into bed to the prince, forgetting her promise, when he insisted upon seeing her in the shape of a mouse. She had promised, and no fairy can break her word; wherefore, assuming the figure of the most beautiful mouse in the world, she skipped

and played about with an infinity of amusement. The prince, in an agony of rapture, was desirous of seeing his pretty play-fellow move a slow dance about the floor to his own singing; he began to sing, and the mouse immediately to perform with the most perfect knowledge of time, and the finest grace and greatest gravity imaginable; it only began, for Nanhoa, who had long waited for the opportunity in the shape of a cat, flew upon it instantly without remorse, and eating it up in the hundredth part of a moment, broke the charm, and then resumed her natural figure.

The prince now found, that he had all along been under the power of enchantment; that his passion for the white mouse was entirely fictitious, and not the genuine complexion of his soul; he now saw that his earnestness after mice was an illiberal amusement, and much more becoming a rat-catcher than a prince. All his meannesses now stared him in the face; he begged the discreet princess's pardon an hundred times. The princess very readily forgave him; and both returning to their palace in Bonbobbin, lived very happily together, and reigned many years with all that wisdom, which, by the story, they appear to have been possessed of. Perfectly convinced by their former adventures, that they who place their affections on trifles at first for amusement, will find those trifles at last become their most serious concerns. Adieu.

LETTER L.

From Lien Chi Altangi to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

ASK an Englishman, what nation in the world enjoys most freedom, and he immediately answers, his own. Ask him, in what that freedom principally consists, and he is instantly silent. This happy pre-eminence does not arise from the people's enjoying a larger share in legislation than elsewhere; for, in this particular, several states in Europe excel them; nor does it arise from a greater exemption from taxes, for few countries pay more; it does not proceed from their being restrained by fewer laws, for no people are burdened with so many; nor does it particularly consist in the security of their property, for property is pretty well secured in every polite state of Europe.

How then are the English more free (for more free they certainly are) than the people of any other country, or under any other form of government whatever? Their freedom consists in their enjoying all the advantages of democracy, with this superior prerogative borrowed from monarchy, that "the severity "of their laws may be relaxed, without endangering "the constitution."

In a monarchical state in which the constitution is strongest, the laws may be relaxed without danger; for though the people should be unanimous in the breach of any one in particular, yet still there is an effective power superior to the people, capable of enforcing obedience, whenever it may be proper to inculcate the law, either towards the support or welfare of the community.

But in all those governments where laws derive their sanction from the people alone, transgressions cannot be overlooked, without bringing the constitution into danger. They who transgress the law in such a case, are those who proscribe it; by which means it loses not only its influence but its sanction. In every republic the laws must be strong, because the constitution is feeble; they must resemble an Asiatic husband who is justly jealous, because he knows himself impotent. Thus in Holland, Switzerland, and Genoa, new laws are not frequently enacted, but the old ones are observed with unremitting severity. In such republics, therefore, the people are slaves to laws of their own making, little less than in unmixed monarchies, where they are slaves to the will of one subject to frailties like themselves.

In England, from a variety of happy accidents, their constitution is just strong enough; or if you will, monarchical enough, to permit a relaxation of the severity of laws, and yet those laws still to remain sufficiently strong to govern the people. This is the most perfect state of civil liberty of which we can form an idea; here we see a greater number of laws than in any other country, while the people at the same time obey only such as are immediately conducive to the interests of society; several are unnoticed, many unknown; some kept to be revived and enforced upon proper occasions, others left to grow obsolete, even without the necessity of abrogation.

Scarce an Englishman who does not almost every day of his life offend with impunity against some express law, and for which, in a certain conjuncture of circumstances, he would not receive punishment. Gaming houses, preaching at prohibited places, assembled crowds, nocturnal amusements, public shows, and a hundred other instances, are forbid

and frequented. These prohibitions are useful; though it be prudent in their magistrates, and happy for their people, that they are not enforced, and none but the venal or mercenary attempt to enforce them.

The law in this case, like an indulgent parent, still keeps the rod, though the child is seldom corrected. Were those pardoned offences to rise into enormity, were they likely to obstruct the happiness of society, or endanger the state, it is that then justice would resume her terrors, and punish those faults she had so often overlooked with indulgence. It is to this ductility of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys superior to others in a more popular government; every step therefore, the constitution takes towards a Democratic form, every diminution of the legal authority, is in fact, a diminution of the subject's freedom; but every attempt to render the government more popular, not only impairs natural liberty, but even will at last dissolve the political constitution.

Every popular government seems calculated to last only for a time; it grows rigid with age, new laws are multiplying, and the old continue in force, the subjects are oppressed, burthened with a multiplicity of legal injunctions; there are none from whom to expect redress, and nothing but a strong convulsion in the state can vindicate them into former liberty. Thus the people of Rome, a few great ones excepted, found more real freedom under their emperors, though tyrants, than they had experienced in the old age of the commonwealth, in which their laws were become numerous and painful, in which new laws were every day enacting, and the old ones executed with rigour. They even refused to be reinstated in their former prerogatives upon an offer made them to this purpose; for they actually found emperors the only means of softening the rigours of their constitution.

The constitution of England is at present possessed of the strength of its native oak, and the flexibility of the bending tamarisk; but should the people, at any time, with a mistaken zeal, pant after an imaginary freedom, and fancy that abridging monarchy was increasing their privileges, they would be very much mistaken, since every jewel plucked, from the crown of majesty would only be made use of as a bribe to corruption; it might enrich the few who shared it among them, but would, in fact, impoverish the public.

As the Roman senators, by slow and imperceptible degrees, became masters of the people, yet still flattered them with a shew of freedom, while themselves only were free; so it is possible for a body of men, while they stand up for privileges, to grow into an exuberance of power themselves, and the public become actually dependent, while some of its individuals only governed.

If then, my friend, there should in this country ever be on the throne a king, who, through good nature or age, should give up the smallest part of his prerogative to the people, if there should come a minister of merit and popularity.....But I have room for no more. Adieu.

LETTER LI.

To the Same.

AS I was yesterday seated at breakfast, over a pensive dish of tea, my meditations were interrupted by my old friend and companion, who introduced a stranger, dressed pretty much like himself. The gentleman made several apologies for his visit, begged of me to impute his intrusion to the sincerity of his *respect*, and the warmth of his curiosity.

As I am very suspicious of my company, when I find them very civil without any apparent reason, I answered the stranger's caresses at first with reserve; which my friend perceiving, instantly let me into my visitant's trade and character, asking Mr. Fudge, whether he had lately published any thing new? I now conjectured that my guest was no other than a bookseller, and his answer confirmed my suspicions.

'Excuse me, Sir,' says he, 'it is not the season; 'books have their time as well as cucumbers. I 'would no more bring a new work out in summer 'than I would sell pork in the dog-days. Nothing 'in my way goes off in summer, except very light 'goods indeed. A review, a magazine, or a session-'paper, may amuse a summer reader; but all our 'stock of value we reserve for a spring and winter 'trade.'—'I must confess, Sir,' says I, 'a curiosity 'to know what you call a valuable stock, which can 'only bear a winter perusal.'—'Sir,' replied the 'bookseller, 'it is not my way to cry up my own 'goods; but, without exaggeration, I will venture to 'shew with any of the trade, my books at least have 'the peculiar advantage of being always new; and it 'is my way to clear off my old to the trunkmakers 'every season. I have ten new title-pages now about 'me, which only want books to be added to make 'them the finest things in nature. Others may pre-'tend to direct the vulgar; but that is not my way; 'I always let the vulgar direct me; wherever popu-'lar clamour arises, I always echo the million. For 'instance, should the people in general say, that such 'a man is a rogue, I instantly give orders to set him 'down in print a villain. Thus every man buys the 'book, not to learn new sentiments, but to have the 'pleasure of seeing his own reflected.'—'But, Sir,' interrupted I, 'you speak as if you yourself wrote 'the books you publish; may I be so bold as to ask

'a sight of some of those intended publications, which 'are shortly to surprise the world?—' As to that, 'Sir,' replied the talkative bookseller, 'I only draw 'out the plans myself; and though I am very cau- 'tious of communicating them to any, yet, as in the 'end I have a favour to ask, you shall see a few of 'them. Here, Sir, here they are, diamonds of the 'first water, I assure you. Imprimis, a Translation 'of several Medical Precepts for the Use of such 'Physicians as do not understand Latin. Item, the 'Young Clergyman's Art of Placing Patches regu- 'larly; with a Dissertation on the different Manners 'of smiling without distorting the face. Item, the 'Whole Art of Love made perfectly Easy, by a Bro- 'ker of Exchange-Alley. Item, the Proper Man- 'ner of Cutting Black-Lead Pencils, and Making 'Crayons, by the Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Item, 'the Muster-Master General, or the Review of Re- 'views.'—' Sir,' cried I, interrupting him, 'my curi- 'osity with regard to title-pages is satisfied; I should 'be glad to see some longer manuscript, a history 'or an epic poem.'—' Bless me!' cries the man of industry, 'now you speak of an epic poem, you shall 'see an excellent farce. Here it is; dip into it where 'you will, it will be found replete with true modern 'humour. Strokes, Sir, it is filled with strokes of 'wit and satire in every line.'—' Do you call these 'dashes of the pen strokes,' replied I, 'for I must 'confess I can see no other?'—' And pray, Sir,' re- turned he, 'what do you call them? Do you see any 'thing now-a-days that is not filled with strokes '—and dashes?—Sir, a well-placed dash makes half 'the wit of our writers of modern humour. I bought 'last season, a piece that had no other merit upon 'earth than nine hundred and ninety-five breaks, se- 'venty-two ha has, three good things and a garter. 'And yet it played off, and bounced, and cracked, and 'made more sport than a fire-work.'—' I fancy then,

'Sir, you were a considerable gainer.'—'It must be 'owned the piece did pay; but, upon the whole, I 'cannot much boast of last winter's success; I gain-'ed by two murders; but then I lost by an ill-timed 'charity sermon. I was a considerable sufferer by the 'My Direct Road to an estate; but the Infernal 'Guide brought me up again. Ah, Sir, that was a 'piece touched off by the hand of a master, filled 'with good things from one end to the other. The 'author had nothing but the jest in view; no dull 'moral lurking beneath, nor ill-natured satire to sour 'the reader's good humour; he wisely considered, 'that moral and humour at the same time were 'quite over-doing the business.'—'To what pur-'pose was the book then published?' cried I.—— 'Sir, the book was published in order to be sold; 'and no book sold better, except the criticisms up-'on it, which came out soon after. Of all kinds of 'writing that goes off best at present; and I gene-'rally fasten a criticism upon every selling book that 'is published.

'I once had an author, who never left the least 'opening for the critics: close was the word, always 'very right, and very dull, ever on the safe side of 'an argument; yet, with all his qualifications, in-'capable of coming into favour. I soon perceived 'that his bent was for criticism; and as he was good 'for nothing else, supplied him with pens and pa-'per, and planted him at the beginning of every 'month, as a censor upon the works of others. In 'short, I found him a treasure; no merit could es-'cape him; but what is most remarkable of all, he 'ever wrote best and bitterest when drunk.'—'But 'are there not some works,' interrupted I, 'that 'from the very manner of their composition must 'be exempt from criticism; particularly such as 'profess to disregard it laws?—'There is no work 'whatsoever but he can criticise,' replied the book-

seller, 'even though you wrote in Chinese, he would 'have a pluck at you. Suppose you should take it 'into your head to publish a book, let it be a volume 'of Chinese letters for instance; write how you will, 'he shall shew the world you could have written bet-'ter. Should you, with the most local exactness, 'stick to the manners and customs of the country 'from whence you came; should you confine your-'self to the narrow limits of eastern knowledge, and 'be perfectly simple, and perfectly natural, he has 'then the strongest reason to exclaim. He may with 'a sneer, send you back to China for readers. He 'may observe, that after the first or second letter, 'the iteration of the same simplicity is insupportably 'tedious; but the worst of all is, the public, in such 'a case, will anticipate his censures, and leave you 'with all your uninstructive simplicity, to be mauled 'at discretion.'

'Yes,' cried I, 'but in order to avoid his indigna-'tion, and what I should fear more, that of the pub-'lic, I would, in such a case, write with all the know-'ledge I was master of. As I am not possessed of 'much learning, at least I would not suppress what 'little I had; nor would I appear more stupid than 'nature made me.'——'Here then,' cries the book-seller, 'we should have you entirely in our power; 'unnatural, uneastern; quite out of character; er-'roneously sensible would be the whole cry; Sir, we 'should then hunt you down like a rat.'——'Head 'of my father!' said I, 'sure there are but two ways; 'the door must either be shut, or it must be open. I 'must either be natural, or unnatural.'——'Be what 'you will, we shall criticise you,' returned the book-seller, 'and prove you a dunce in spite of your 'teeth. But, Sir, it is time that I should come to 'business. I have just now in the press a History 'of China, and if you will but put your name to it 'as the author, I shall repay the obligation with gra-

'titude.'—'What, Sir,' replied I,' 'put my name 'to a work which I have not written! Never, while 'I retain a proper respect for the public and myself.' The bluntness of my reply, quite abated the ardour of the bookseller's conversation; and after about half an hour's disagreeable reserve, he, with some ceremony, took his leave and withdrew. Adieu.

LETTER LII.

To the Same.

IN all other countries, my dear Fum Hoam, the rich are distinguished by their dress. In Persia, China, and most parts of Europe, those who are possessed of much gold and silver, put some of it upon their cloaths, but in England those who carry much upon their cloaths are remarked for having but little in their pockets. A tawdry outside is regarded as a badge of poverty, and those who can sit at home, and gloat over their thousands in silent satisfaction, are generally found to do it in plain cloaths.

This diversity of thinking from the rest of the world, which prevails here, I was at first at a loss to account for; but am since informed, that it was introduced by an intercourse between them and their neighbours, the French; who, whenever they came in order to pay those islanders a visit, were generally very well dressed, and very poor, daubed with lace, but all the gilding on the outside. By this means, laced cloaths have been brought so much into contempt, that at present even their Mandarines are ashamed of finery.

I must own myself a convert to English simplicity; I am no more for ostentation of wealth than of learning; the person who in company should pretend to be wiser than others, I am apt to regard as illiterate and ill-bred; the person whose cloaths are extremely fine, I am too apt to consider as not being possessed of any superiority of fortune, but resembling those Indians, who are found to wear all the gold they have in the world, in a bob at the nose.

I was lately introduced into a company of the best-dressed men I have seen since my arrival. Upon entering the room, I was struck with awe at the grandeur of the different dresses. That personage, thought I, in blue and gold, must be some emperor's son; that in green and silver, a prince of the blood; he in embroidered scarlet, a prime minister; all first-rate noblemen, I suppose, and well-looking noblemen too. I sat for some time with that uneasiness which conscious inferiority produces in the ingenuous mind, all attention to their discourse. However, I found their conversation more vulgar than I could have expected from personages of such distinction: if these, thought I to myself, be princes, they are the most stupid princes I have ever conversed with: yet still I continued to venerate their dress; for dress has a kind of mechanical influence on the mind.

My friend in black, indeed, did not behave with the same deference, but contradicted the finest of them all in the most peremptory tones of contempt. But I had scarce time to wonder at the imprudence of his conduct, when I found occasion to be equally surprised at the absurdity of theirs; for, upon the entry of a middle-aged man, dressed in a cap, dirty shirt and boots, the whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance, and contended who should be first to pay their obeisance to the stranger. They somewhat resembled a circle of Kalmucs offering

incense to a bear. Eager to know the cause of so much seeming contradiction, I whispered my friend out of the room, and found that the august company consisted of no other than a dancing-master, two fiddlers, and a third-rate actor, all assembled in order to make a set at country-dances, as the middle-aged gentleman whom I saw enter was a squire from the country, desirous of learning the new manner of footing, and smoothing up the rudiments of his rural minuet.

I was no longer surprised at the authority which my frind assumed among them, nay, was even displeased (pardon my eastern education) that he had not kicked every creature of them down stairs. 'What,' said I, 'shall a set of such paltry fellows dress themselves up like sons of kings, and claim even the transitory respect of half an hour? There should be some law to restrain so manifest a breach of privilege; they should go from house to house, as in China, with the instruments of their profession strung round their necks; by these means, we might be able to distinguish and treat them in a style of becoming contempt.'——'Hold my friend, replied my companion, 'were your reformation to to take place, as dancing-masters, and fiddlers now mimic gentlemen in appearance, we should then find our fine gentlemen conforming to theirs. A beau might be introduced to a lady of fashion with a fiddle-case hanging at his neck by a red ribbon; and, instead of a cane, might carry a fiddle-stick. Though to be as dull as a first-rate dancing-master might be used with proverbial justice; yet, dull as he is, many a fine gentleman sets him up as the proper standard of politeness, copies not only the pert vivacity of his air, but the flat insipidity of his conversation. In short, if you make a law against a dancing-master's imitating the fine gen-

'tleman, you should, with as much reason enact, 'that no fine gentleman shall imitate the dancing-'master.'

After I had left my friend, I made towards home, reflecting as I went, upon the difficulty of distinguishing men by their appearance. Invited, however, by the freshness of the evening, I did not return directly, but went to ruminate on what had passed in a public garden belonging to the city. Here, as I sat upon one of the benches, and felt the pleasing sympathy, which nature in bloom inspires, a disconsolate figure who sat on the other end of a seat, seemed no way to enjoy the serenity of the season.

His dress was miserable beyond description: a threadbare coat of the rudest materials; a shirt, though clean, yet extremely coarse; hair that seemed to have been long unconscious of the comb; and all the rest of his equipage impressed with the marks of genuine poverty.

As he continued to sigh and testify every symptom of despair, I was naturally led, from a motive of humanity to offer comfort and assistance.——You know my heart; and that all who are miserable, may claim a place there. The pensive stranger at first declined any conversation; but at last perceiving a peculiarity in my accent and manner of thinking, he began to unfold himself by degrees.

I now found that he was not so very miserable as he at first appeared; upon my offering him a small piece of money, he refused my favour, yet without appearing displeased at my intended generosity. It is true, he sometimes interrupted the conversation with a sigh, and talked pathetically of neglected merit; yet still I could perceive a serenity in his countenance, that, upon a closer inspection, bespoke inward content.

Upon a pause in the conversation, I was going to *take my* leave, when he begged I would favour him

with my company home to supper. I was surprised at such a demand from a person of his appearance; but willing to indulge curiosity, I accepted his invitation; and though I felt some repugnance at being seen with one who appeared so very wretched, went along with seeming alacrity.

Still as he approached nearer home, his good humour proportionably seemed to increase. At last he stopped not at the gate of a hovel, but of a magnificent palace! when I cast my eyes upon all the sumptuous elegance which every where presented upon entering, and then when I looked at my seeming miserable conductor, I could scarce think that all this finery belonged to him; yet in fact it did. Numerous servants ran through the apartments with silent assiduity; several ladies of beauty, and magnificently dressed, came to welcome his return; a most elegant supper was provided; in short, I found the person, whom a little before I had sincerely pitied, to be in reality a most refined epicure!....one who courted contempt abroad, in order to feel with keener gust the pleasure of pre-eminence at home. Adieu.

LETTER LIII.

From the Same.

HOW often have we admired the eloquence of Europe! that strength of thinking, that delicacy of imagination, even beyond the efforts of the Chinese themselves. How were we enraptured with those bold figures which sent every sentiment with force to the heart! how have we spent whole days together, in learning those arts by which European writers got within the passions, and led the reader as if by enchantment!

But though we have learned most of the rhetor figures of the last age, yet there seems to be on two of great use here, which have not yet travelle China. The figures I mean are called Bawdry Pertness; none are more fashionable; none so of admirers; they are of such a nature, that the me blockhead, by a proper use of them, shall have the putation of a wit; they lie level to the meanest pacities, and address those passions which all h or would be ashamed to disown.

It has been observed, and I believe with some tr that it is very difficult for a dunce to obtain the rep tion of a wit; yet by the assistance of the fig Bawdry, this may be easily effected, and a ba blockhead often passes for a fellow of smart p and pretensions. Every object in nature helps jokes forward, without scarce any effort of the im nation. If a lady stands, something very good be said upon that; if she happens to fall, with the l of a little fashionable pruriency, there are forty things ready on the occasion. But a prurient jest always been found to give most pleasure to a very old gentlemen, who being in some measure d to other sensations, feel the force of the allusion double violence on the organs of risibility.

An author who writes in this manner is gener sure, therefore, of having the very old and impo among his admirers; for these he may properly said to write, and from these he ought to expect reward, his works being often a very proper *succ neum* to cantharides, or an assafœtida pill. His should be considered in the same light as the sq of an apothecary, both being directed at the same nerous end.

But though this manner of writing be perfe adapted to the taste of gentlemen and ladies of fas here, yet still it deserves greater praise in being eq ly suited to the most vulgar apprehensions....

very ladies and gentlemen of Benin, or Cafraria, are in this respect tolerably polite, and might relish a prurient joke of this kind with critical propriety; probably, too, with higher gust as they wear neither breeches nor petticoats to intercept the application.

It is certain, I never could have expected the ladies here, biassed as they are by education, capable at once of bravely throwing off their prejudices, and not only applauding books, in which this figure makes the only merit, but even adopting it in their own conversation. Yet so it is, the pretty innocents now carry those books openly in their hands, which formerly were hid under the cushion; they now lisp their double meaning with so much grace, and talk over the raptures they bestow with such little reserve, that I am sometimes reminded of a custom among the entertainers in China, who think it a piece of necessary breeding to whet the appetites of their guests, by letting them smell dinner in the kitchen before it is served up to table.

The veneration we have for many things entirely proceeds from their being carefully concealed. Were the idolatrous Tartar permitted to lift the veil which keeps his idol from view, it might be a certain method to cure his future superstition; with what a noble spirit of freedom, therefore, must that writer be possessed, who bravely paints things as they are, who lifts the veil of modesty, who displays the most hidden recesses of the temple, and shews the erring people, that the object of their views is either perhaps a mouse or a monkey?

However, though this figure be at present so much in fashion, though the professors of it are so much caressed by the great, those perfect judges of literary excellence; yet it is confessed to be only a revival of what was once fashionable here before. There was a time, when, by this very manner of writing, the gentle Tom Durfey, as I read in English authors, ac-

quired his great reputation, and became the favourite of a king.

The works of this orignal genius, though they never travelled abroad to China, and scarce have reached posterity at home, were once found upon every fashionable toilet; and made the subject of polite, I mean very polite conversation. 'Has your Grace 'seen Mr. Durfey's last new thing, the Oylet Hole? 'A most facetious piece. Sure my Lord, all the 'world must have seen it; Durfey is certainly the 'most comical creature alive. It is impossible to 'read his things and live. Was there ever any 'thing so natural and pretty, as when the Squire and 'Bridget meet in the cellar. And then the difficulties 'they both find in broaching the beer-barrel are so 'arch and so ingenious! We have certainly nothing 'of this kind in the language.' In this manner they spoke then, and in this manner they speak now; for though the successor of Durfey does not excel him in wit, the world must confess he outdoes him in obscenity.

There are several very dull fellows, who, by a few mechanical helps, sometimes learn to become extremely brilliant and pleasing! with a little dexterity in the management of the eye-brows, fingers, and nose. By imitating a cat, a sow, and a pig; by a loud laugh and a slap on the shoulder the most ignorant are furnished out for conversation. But the writer finds it impossible to throw his winks, his shrugs, or his attitudes upon paper; he may borrow some assistance, indeed, by printing his face at the title-page; but without wit, to pass for a man of ingenuity no other mechanical help but downright obscenity will suffice. By speaking to some peculiar sensations, we are always sure of exciting laughter; for the jest does not lie in the writer, but in the subject.

But Bawdry is often helped by another figure called Pertness; and few indeed are found to excel in one that are not possessed of the other.

As in common conversation, the best way to make the audience laugh, is by first laughing yourself; so in writing, the properest manner is to shew an attempt at humour, which will pass upon most for humour in reality. To effect this, readers must be treated with the most perfect familiarity: in one page the author is to make them a low bow, and in the next to pull them by the nose: he must talk in riddles, and then send them to bed, in order to dream for the solution. He must speak of himself and his chapters, and his manner, and what he would be at, and his own importance, and his mother's importance with the most unpitying prolixity: now and then testifying his contempt for all but himself; smiling without a jest, and without wit possessing vivacity. Adieu.

LETTER LIV.

From the Same.

THOUGH naturally pensive, yet I am fond of gay company, and take every opportunity of thus dismissing the mind from duty. From this motive I am often found in the centre of a crowd; and wherever pleasure is to be sold, am always a purchaser. In those places, without being remarked by any, I join in whatever goes forward, work my passions into a similitude of frivolous earnestness, shout as they shout, and condemn as they happen to disapprove. A mind thus sunk for a while below its natural standard, is qualified for stronger

flights, as those first retire who would spring forward with greater vigour.

Attracted by the serenity of the evening, my friend and I lately went to gaze upon the company in one of the public walks near the city. Here we sauntered together for some time, either praising the beauty of such as were handsome, or the dresses of such as had nothing else to recommend them. We had gone thus deliberately forward for some time when stopping on a sudden, my friend caught me by the elbow, and led me out of the public walk: I could perceive the quickness of his pace, and by his frequently looking behind, that he was attempting to avoid somebody who followed; we now turned to the right, then to the left; as we went forward, he still went faster, but in vain; the person who he attempted to escape, hunted us through every doubling, and gained upon us each moment; so that at last we fairly stood still, resolving to face what we could not avoid.

Our pursuer soon came up, and joined us with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. "My dear "Drybone, (cries he shaking my friend's hand), "where have you been hiding this half a century? "Positlvely I had fancied you were gone down to "cultivate matrimony and your estate in the "country." During the reply, I had an opportunity of surveying the appearance of our new companion; his hat was pinched up with peculiar smartness; his looks were pale, thin and sharp; round his neck he wore a broad black ribbon, and in his bosom a buckle studded with glass; his coat was trimmed with tarnished twist; he wore by his side a sword with a black hilt; and his stockings of silk, though newly washed, were grown yellow by long service. I was so much engaged with the peculiarity of his dress, that I attended only to the

latter part of my friend's reply, in which he complimented Mr. Tibbs on the taste of his cloaths, and the bloom in his countenance "Psha, psha, Will, (cried "the figure), no more of that if you love me; you "know I hate flattery, on my soul I do; and yet to "be sure, an intimacy with the great will improve "one's appearance, and a course of venison will "fatten; and yet, faith, I despise the great as "much as you do; but there are a great many "d——d honest fellows among them; and we "must not quarrel with one half, because the other "wants weeding. If they were all such as my Lord "Mudler, one of the most good natured creatures "that ever squeezed a lemon, I should myself be "among the number of their admirers. I was "yesterday to dine at the Duchess of Piccadilly's; "my Lord was there. Ned, says he to me, Ned, says "he, I will hold gold to silver I can tell where you "were poaching last night. Poaching, my lord, says "I: faith you have missed already; for I staid at home, "and let the girls poach for me. That's my way; "I take a fine woman as some animals do there prey; "stand still, and swoop, they fall into my "mouth.

Ah Tibbs, thou art an happy fellow, cried my companion, with looks of infinite pity; I hope your fortune is as much improved as your understanding in such company? "Improve, (replied the other,) "you know,——but let it go no farther—a great "secret,—five hundred a-year to begin with.——— "My lord's word of honour for it—his lordship "took me down in his own chariot yesterday, and "we had a tete-a-tete dinner in the country where "talked of nothing else."—"I fancy, you forgot, "Sir (cried I,) you told us but this moment of "your dining yesterday in town,"—"Did I say so "(replied he coolly,) to be sure, if I said so, it was "so.—Dined in town; egad now I do remember I

" did dine in town; but I dined in the country too;
" for you must know, my boys I eat two dinners. By
" the bye I am grown as nice as the devil in my eating.
" I will tell you a pleasant affair about that, we
" were a select party of us to dine at Lady Grogram's,
" an affected piece; but let it go no farther; a se-
" cret: well there happened to be no assafœtida in
" the sauce to a turkey; upon which, says I, I will
" hold a thousand guineas, and say done first, that—
" But dear Drybone, you are an honest creature, lend
" me half a crown for a minute or two, or so, just
" till—But, harkee, ask me for it the next time we
" meet, or it may be twenty to one but I forget to
" pay you."

When he left us, our conversation naturally turned upon so extraordinary a character. His very dress, cries my friend, is not less extraordinary than his conduct. But if you meet him this day, you find him in rags, if the next, in embroidery, With those persons of distinction, of whom he talks so familiary, he has scarce a coffee-house acquaintance. However, both for interests of society, and perhaps for his own, heaven has made him poor, and while all the world perceive his wants, he fancies them concealed from every eye. An agreeable companion, because he understands flattery; and all must be pleased with the first part of his conversation, though all are sure of its ending with a demand on their purse. While his youth countenances the levity of his conduct, he may thus earn a precarious subsistence, but when age comes on, the gravity of which is incompatible with buffoonery, then will he find himself forsaken by all. Condemned, in the decline of life, to hang upon some rich family whom he once despised, there to undergo all the ingenuity of studied contempt, to be employed only as a spy upon the servants, or a bug-bear to fright the children into obedience. Adieu.

LETTER LV.

To the Same.

I AM apt to fancy I have contracted a new acquaintance, whom it will be no easy matter to shake off. My little beau yesterday overtook me again in one of the public walks, and slapping me on the shoulder, saluted me with an air of the most perfect familiarity. His dress was the same as usual, except that he had more powder in his hair, wore a dirtier shirt, a pair of temple spectacles, and his hat under his arm.

As I knew him to be a harmless amusing little thing, I could not return his smiles with any degree of severity; so we walked forward on terms of the utmost intimacy, and in a few minutes discussed all the usual topics preliminary to particular conversation.

The oddities that marked his character, however, soon began to appear; he bowed to several well dressed persons, who, by their manner of returning the compliment, appeared perfect strangers. At intervals he drew out a pocket-book seeming to take memorandums before all the company, with much importance and assiduity. In this manner he led me through the length of the whole walk, fretting at his absurdities, and fancying myself laughed at not less than him by every spectator.

When we were got to the end of our procession, 'Blast me, cries he, (with an air of vivacity) I never 'saw the park so thin in my life before; there's no 'company at all to-day. Not a single face to be seen.' No company, interrupted I, peevishly; no company where there is such a crowd? Why man, there's too much. What are the thousands that have been

laughing at us, but company? Lord, my dear, returned he, with the utmost good humour, 'you seem 'immensely chagrined; but blast me, when the world 'laughs at me, I laugh at the world, and so we are 'even. My Lord Trip, Bill Squash the Creolian, and 'I, sometimes make a party at being ridiculous; 'and so we say and do a thousand things for the joke-'sake. But I see you are grave, and if you are for 'a grave sentimental companion, you shall dine with 'me and my wife to-day, I must insist on it; I will 'introduce you to Mrs. Tibbs, a lady of as elegant 'qualifications as any in nature; she was bred (but 'that's between ourselves,) under the inspection of 'the Countess Allnight. A charming body of voice, 'but no more of that, she shall give us a song..... 'You shall see my little girl, too, Carolina-Wilhelmina Amelia Tibbs, a sweet pretty creature; I de-'sign her for my Lord Drumstick's eldest son; 'but that's in friendship let it go no farther; she's 'but six years old, and yet she walks a minuet, and 'plays on the guitar immensely already. I intend 'she shall be as perfect as possible in every accom-'plishment. In the first place, I will make her a 'scholar; I will teach her Greek myself, I learnt 'that language purposely to instruct her; but let that 'be a secret.'

Thus saying, without waiting for a reply, he took me by the arm, and hauled me along. We passed through many dark alleys and winding ways; for, from some motives to me unknown, he seemed to have a particular aversion to every frequented street; at last, however, we got to the door of a dismal looking house, in the outlets of the town, where he informed me, he chose to reside for the benefit of the air.

We entered the lower door, which ever seemed to lie most hospitably open; and I began to ascend an old and creaking stair-case, when, as he mount-

ed to shew me the way, he demanded whether I delighted in prospects; to which answering in the affirmative, 'Then, (says he), I shall shew you one 'of the most charming in the world out of my win- 'dows; we shall see the ships sailing, and the whole 'country for twenty miles round, tip top, quite 'high. My Lord Swamp would give ten thousand 'guineas for such a one; but as I sometimes plea- 'santly tell him, I always love to keep my pros- 'pects at home, that my friends may see me the 'oftener.'

By this time we were arrived as high as the stairs would permit us to ascend, till we came to what he was facetiously pleased to call the first floor down the chimney; and knocking at the door, a voice from within demanded, Who's there? My conductor answered, that it was him. But this not satisfying the querist, the voice again repeated the demand: to which he answered louder than before; and now the door was opened by an old woman with cautious reluctance.

When we were got in, he welcomed me to his house with great ceremony; and, turning to the old woman, asked where was her lady? 'Good troth, 'replied she, in a peculiar dialect, she's washing 'your twa shirts, at the next door, because they have 'taken an oath against lending out the tub any 'longer.'——'My two shirts, (cries he, in a tone 'that faultered with confusion) what does the idiot 'mean?'——'I ken what I mean well enough (re- 'plied the other) she's washing your twa shirts at 'the next door, because ——— 'Fire and fury, 'no more of thy stupid explanations! (cries he) go 'and inform her we have got company. Were that 'Scotch hag to be for ever in my family, she would 'never learn politeness, nor forget that absurd poi- 'sonous accent of her's, or testify the smallest 'specimen of breeding or high life; and yet it is

'very surprising too, as I had her from a parlia-
'ment man, a friend of mine, from the Highlands,
'one of the politest men in the world; but that's a
'secret.'

We waited some time for Mrs. Tibbs' arrival, during which interval I had a full opportunity of surveying the chamber and all its furniture; which consisted of four chairs with old wrought bottoms, that he assured me were his wife's embroidery; a square table that had been once japanned, a cradle in one corner, a lumbering cabinet in the other; a broken shepherdess, and a mandarine without a head, were stuck over the chimney; and round the wall several paltry unframed pictures, which he observed, were all his own drawing: 'What do you think, Sir, of 'that head in the corner, done in the manner of 'Grisoni? There's the true keeping in it; it is my 'own face, and though there happens to be no like-'ness, a countess offered me a hundred for its fellow; 'I refused her, for, hang it, that would be mecha-'nical, you know.'

The wife at last made her appearance, at once a slattern and a coquet; much emaciated, but still carrying the remains of beauty. She made twenty apologies for being seen in such an odious disabille; but hoped to be excused, as she had staid out all night at the gardens with the countess, who was excessively fond of the horns.—'And, indeed, my dear, 'added she, turning to her husband, his lordship 'drank your health in a bumper.'——'Poor Jack, '(cries he), a dear good-natured creature, I know he 'loves me; but I hope, my dear, you have given or-'ders for dinner; you need make no great prepara-'tions neither, there are but three of us something 'elegant, and little will do, a turbot, an ortolan, or a '——'—'Or what do you think, my dear, (inter-'rupts the wife), of a nice pretty bit of ox-cheek pi-'ping hot, and dressed with a little of my own sauce.'

'The very thing, (replies he), it will eat best with 'some smart bottled beer, but be sure let's have the 'sauce his grace was so fond of. I hate your im- 'mense loads of meat, that is country all over; ex- 'treme disgusting to those who are in the least ac- 'quainted with high life.'

By this time my curiosity began to abate, and my appetite to encrease, the company of fools may at first make us smile, but at last never fails of rendering us melancholy. I therefore pretended to recollect a prior engagement, and after having shewn my respect to the house, according to the fashion of the English, by giving the old servant a piece of money at the door, I took my leave; Mr. Tibbs assuring me, that dinner, if I staid, would be ready at least in less than two hours.

LETTER LVI.

From Fum Hoam, to Altangi, the discontented Wanderer,

THE distant sounds of music, that catch new sweetness as they vibrate through the long drawn valley, are not more pleasing to the ear, than the tidings of a far distant friend.

I have just received two hundred of thy letters by the Russian caravan, descriptive of the manners of Europe. You have left it to geographers to determine the site of their mountains, and extent of their lakes, seeming only employed in discovering the genius, the government, and disposition of the people.

In those letters, I perceive a journal of the operations of your mind upon whatever occurs, rather than a detail of your travels from one building to another; of your taking a draught of this ruin, or that obelisk;

of paying so many Tomans for this commodity or laying up a proper store for the passage of some new wilderness.

From your accounts of Russia I learn, that this nation is again relaxing into pristine barbarity; that its great Emperor wanted a life of a hundred years more to bring about his vast design A savage people may be resembled to their own forests; a few years are sufficient to clear away the obstructions to agriculture; but it requires many ere the ground acquires a proper degree of fertility; the Russians attached to their ancient prejudices, again renew their hatred to strangers, and indulge every former brutal excess. So true it is, that the revolutions of wisdom are slow and difficult; the revolutions of folly or ambition precipitate and easy. 'We are not to be astonished, (says Confucius*), that the wise walk more 'slowly in their road to virtue, than fools in their 'passage to vice; since passion drags us along, while 'wisdom only points out the way.'

The German Empire, that remnant of the majesty of ancient Rome, appears from your accounts on the eve of dissolution. The members of its vast body want every tie of government to unite them, and seem feebly held together only by their respect for an ancient institution. The very name of country and countrymen, which in other nations makes one of the strongest bonds of government, has been here for some time laid aside, each of its inhabitants seeming more proud of being called from the petty state which gives them birth, than by the more well known title of German.

This government may be regarded in the light of a severe master, and a feeble opponent. The States,

* Though this fine maxim be not found in the Latin edidition of the morals of Confucius, yet we find it ascribed to him by Le Comte, Etat present de la Chine. Vol. 1. p. 348.

which are now subject to the laws of the Empire, are only watching a proper occasion to fling off the yoke; and those which are become too powerful to be compelled to obedience, now begin to think of dictating in their turn. The struggles in this state are therefore not in order to preserve, but to destroy, the ancient constitution; if one side succeeds, the government must become despotic: if the other, several states will subsist without even nominal snbordination; but, in either case, the Germanic constitution; will be no more.

Sweden, on the contrary, though now seemingly a strenuous assertor of its liberties, is probably only hastening on to despotism. Their senators, while they pretend to vindicate the freedom of the people, are only establishing their own independence. The deluded people will, however, at last perceive the miseries of an aristocratical government; they will perceive that the admintstration of a society of men is ever more painful than that of one only. They will fly from this most oppressive of all forms, where one single member is capable controlling the whole, to take refuge under the throne, which will ever be attentive to their complaints. No people long endure an aristocratical government, when they could apply elsewhere for redress. The lower orders of people may be enslaved for a time by a number of tyrants, but upon the first opportunity, they will take a refuge in despotism or democracy.

As the Swedes are making concealed approaches to despotism, the French, on the other hand, are imperceptibly vindicating themselves into freedom. When I consider that those parliaments (the members of which are all created by the court, the presidents of which can act only by immediate direction) presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who, till of late, received directions from the throne with implicit humility; when this is considered, I

cannot help fancying, that the genius of freedom has entered that kingdom in disguise. If they have but three weak monarchs more successively on the throne, the mask will be laid aside, and the country will certainly once more be free.

When I compare the figure which the Dutch make in Europe, with that they assume in Asia, I am struck with surprise. In Asia, I find them the great lords of all the Indian seas; in Europe, the timid inhabitants of a paltry state. No longer the sons of freedom, but of avarice; no longer assertors of their rights by courage, but by negociations; fawning on those who insult them, and crouching under the rod of every neighbouring power. Without a friend to save them in distress, and without virtue to save themselves; their government is poor, and their private wealth will serve but to invite some neighbouring invader.

I long with impatience for your letters from England, Denmark, Holland, and Italy; yet why wish for relations which only describe new calamities, which shew, that ambition and avarice are equally terrible in every region! Adieu.

LETTER LVII.

From Lien Chi Altangi to Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin, in China.

I HAVE frequently admired the manner of criticising in China, where the learned are assembled in a body to judge of every new publication; to examine the merits of the work, without knowing the circumstances of the author, and then to usher it into the world with the proper marks of respect or reprobation.

In England there are no such tribunals erected; but if a man thinks proper to be a judge of genius, few will be at the pains to contradict his pretensions. If any choose to be critics, it is but saying they are critics; and, from that time forward, they become invested with full power and authority over every caitiff who aims at their instruction or entertainment.

As almost every member of society has, by this means, a vote in literary transactions, it is no way surprising to find the rich leading the way here as in other common concerns in life, to see them either bribing the numerous herd of voters by their interest, or brow-beating them by their authority.

A great man says at his table, that such a book is no bad thing. Immediately the praise is carried off by five flatterers, to be dispersed at twelve different coffee-houses, from whence it circulates, still improving as it proceeds, through forty-five houses, where cheaper liquors are sold; from thence it is carried away by the honest tradesman to his own fire-side, where the applause is eagerly caught up by his wife and children, who have long been taught to regard his judgment as the standard of perfection. Thus, when we have traced a wide extended literary reputation up to its original source, we shall find it derived from some great man, who has perhaps received all his education and English from a tutor at Berne, or a dancing master at Picardie.

The English are a people of good sense; and I am the more surprised to find them swayed in their opinions, by men who often by their very education, are incompetent judges. Men, who being only bred in affluence, see the world only on one side, are surely improper judges of human nature; they may, indeed, describe a ceremony, pageant, or a ball; but how can they pretend to dive into the secrets of the human heart, who have been nursed up only in forms, and daily behold nothing but the same insipid adulation

smiling upon every face? few of them have been bred in the best of schools, the school of adversity; and by what I can learn, fewer still have been bred in any school at all.

From such a description, one would think that a droning Duke, or a Dowager Duchess was not possessed of more just pretensions to taste than persons of less quality; and yet, whatever the one or the other may write or praise shall pass for perfection, without farther examination. A nobleman has but to take pen, ink, and paper, and write away through three large volumes, and then sign his name to the title-pape; though the whole might have been before more disgusting than his own rent roll, yet signing his name and title gives value to the deed; title being alone equivalent to taste, imagination, and genius.

As soon as a piece, therefore, is published, the first questions are, Who is the author? Does he keep a coach? Where lies his estate? What sort of a table does he keep? If he happens to be poor, and unqualified for such a scrutiny, he and his works sink into irremediable obscurity; and too late he finds, that having fed upon Turtle is a more ready way to fame, than having digested Tully.

The poor devil, against whom fashion has set its face, vainly alledges that he has been bred in every part of Europe where knewledge was to be sold; that he has grown pale in the study of nature and himself: his works may please upon the perusal, but his pretensions to fame are entirely disregarded; he is treated like a fiddler, whose music, though liked, he is not much praised, because he lives by it; while a gentleman performer, though the most wretched scraper alive, throws the audience in raptures. The fidler indeed may, in such a case, console himself by thinking, that while other goes off with all the praise, he runs away with all the money: but here the parallel

drops; for while the nobleman triumphs in unmerited applause, the author by profession steals off with—Nothing.

The poor, therefore, here, who draws their pens auxiliary to the laws of their country, must think themselves very happy if they find, not fame, but forgiveness; and yet they are hardly treated; for as every country grows more polite, the press becomes more useful, and writers become more necessary, as readers are supposed to increase. In a polished society, that man, though in rags, who has the power of enforcing virtue from the press, is of more real use than forty stupid brachmans, or bronzes, or guebres, though they preached never so loud, or never so long. That man, though in rags, who is capable of deceiving even indolence into wisdom, and who professes amusement, while he aims at reformation, is more useful in refined society, than twenty cardinals with all their scarlet, and tricked out in all the fopperies of scholastic finery.

LETTER LVIII.

To the Same.

AS the man in black takes every opportunity of introducing me to such company as may serve to indulge my speculative temper, or gratify my curiosity, I was by his influence lately invited to a visitation dinner. To understand this term, you must know, that it was formerly the custom here for the principal priests to go about the country once a year, and examine upon the spot, whether those of subordinate orders did their duty, or were qualified for the task;

whether their temples were kept in proper repair, or the laity pleased with their administration.

Though a visitation of this nature was very useful, yet it was found to be extremely troublesome, and for many reasons utterly inconvenient; for as the principal priests were obliged to attend at court in order to solicit preferment, it was impossible they could at the same time attend in the country, which was quite out of the road to promotion: if we add to this the gout, which has been time immemorial a clerical disorder here, together with the bad wine, and ill-dressed provisions, that must infallibly be served up by the way, it was not strange that the custom has been long discontinued. At present, therefore, every head of the church, instead of going about to visit his priests, is satisfied if his priests come in a body once a-year to visit him; by this means the duty of half a year is dispatched in a day. When assembled, he asks each in his turn, how they have behaved, and are liked; upon which those who have neglected their duty, or are disagreeable to the congregation, no doubt accuse themselves, and tell him all their faults, for which he reprimands them most severely.

The thoughts of being introduced into a company of philosophers and learned men (for as such I conceived them) gave me no small pleasure; I expected our entertainment would resemble those sentimental banquets so finely described by Xenophon and Plato; I was hoping some Socrates would be brought in from the door, in order to harangue upon divine love; but as for eating and drinking, I had prepared myself to be disappointed in that particular. I was apprised, that fasting and temperance were tenets strongly recommended to the professors of Christianity; and I had seen the frugallity and mortification of the priests of the East, so that I expected an entertainment where we should have much reasoning and little meat.

Upon being introduced, I confess I found no great signs of mortification in the faces or persons of the company. However, I imputed their florid looks to temperance, and their corpulency to a sedentary way of living. I saw several preparations indeed for dinner, but none for philosophy. The company seemed to gaze upon the table with silent expectation; but this I easily excused. Men of wisdom, thought I, are ever slow of speech; they deliver nothing unadvisedly. Silence, says Confucius, is a friend that will never betray. They are now probably inventing maxims, or hard sayings, for their mutual instruction, when one shall think proper to begin.

My curiosity was now wrought up to the highest pitch; I impatiently looked round to see if any were going to interrupt the mighty pause; when at last one of the company declared, that there was a sow in his neighbourhood that farrowed fifteen pigs at a litter. This I thought a very preposterous beginning; but just as another was going to second the remark, dinner was served, which interrupted the conversation for that time.

The appearance of dinner, which consited of a variety of dishes, seemed to diffuse new cheerfulness upon every face; so that I now expected the philosophical conversation to begin, as they improved in good humour. The principal priest, however, opened his mouth, with only observing that the venison had not been kept enough, though he had given strict orders for having it killed ten days before. 'I fear, (con-'tinued he) it will be found to want the true healthy 'flavour; you will find nothing of the original wild-'ness in it.' A priest who sat next him, having smelt it, and wiped his nose, 'Ah, my good lord,' cries he, 'you are too modest, it is perfectly fine; every body 'knows, that nobody understands keeping venison 'with your lordship,'—'Ay, and partridges too, in-

'terrupted another; I never find them right any 'where else.' His lordship was going to reply, when a third took off the attention of the company, by recommending the pig as inimitable. 'I fancy, my 'lord,' continues he, 'it has been smothered in its own 'blood.'... 'If it has been smothered in its own 'blood, cried a facetious member, helping himself, 'we'll now smother it in egg sauce.' This poignant piece of humour produced a long loud laugh, which the facetious brother observing, and now that he was in luck, willing to second his blow, assured the company he would tell them a good story about that:— 'as a good story, cries he, bursting into a violent fit 'of laughter himself, as ever you heard in your lives. 'There was a farmer in my parish, who used to sup 'upon wild duck and flummery: so this farmer..... 'Dr. Marrowfat, cries his lordship interrupting him, 'give me leave to drink you health....so being fond of 'wild ducks and flummery....Doctor (adds a gentle-'man who sat next him, let me advise you to a wing 'of this turkey;....so this farmer being fond.....Hob 'nob, Doctor, which do you choose white or red?.... 'So being fond of wild ducks and flummery;....take 'care of your hand, Sir, it may dip in the gravy.' The Doctor, now looking round, found not a single ear disposed to listen; wherefore, calling for a glass of wine, he gulped down the disappointment and the tale in a bumper.

The conversation now began to be little more than a rapsody of exclamations; as each had pretty well satisfied his own appetite, he now found sufficient time to press others. 'Excellent, the very thing; 'let me recommend the pig, do but taste the bacon; 'never eat a better thing in my life! exquisite, de-'licious!" This edifying discourse through three courses, which lasted as many hours, until every one of the company was unable to swallow or utter any thing more.

It is very natural for men who are abridged in one excess to break into some other. The clergy here, particularly those who are advanced in years, think if they are abstemious with regard to women and wine, they may indulge their other appetites without censure. Thus some are fond to rise in the morning, only to a consultation with their cook about dinner, and when that has been swallowed, make no other use of their faculties (if they have any) but to ruminate on the succeeding meal.

A debauch in wine is even more pardonable than this, since one glass insensibly leads on to another, and instead of setting, whets the appetite. The progressive steps to it are cheerful and seducing; the grave are animated, the melancholy relieved; and there is even classic authority to countenance the excess. But in eating, after nature is once satisfied, every additional morsel brings stupidity and distempers with it, and as one of their own poets expresses it:

> The soul subsides, and wickedly inclines,
> To seem but mortal, even in sound divines.

Let me suppose, after such a meal as this I have been describing, while all the company are sitting in lethargic silence round the table, grunting under a load of soup, pig pork, and bacon; let me suppose, I say, some hungry beggar with looks of want, peeping through one of the windows, and thus addressing the assembly: 'Prythee, pluck those napkins from your 'chins; after nature is satisfied, all that you eat ex- 'traordinary is my property, and I claim it as mine. 'It was given you in order to relieve me, and not to 'oppress yourselves. How can they comfort or in- 'struct others, who can scarce feel their own exist- 'ence, except from the unsavoury returns of an ill-

'digested meal? But though neither you nor the 'cushions you sit upon, will hear me, yet the world 'regards the excesses of its teachers with a prying 'eye, and notes their conduct with double severity.' I know no other answer any one of the company could make to such an expostulation, but this:... 'Friend, you talk of our losing a character, and be- 'ing disliked by the world; well, and supposing all 'this to be true, what then? who cares for the world? 'we'll preach for the world, and the world shall pay 'us for preaching, whether we like each other or 'not.'

LETTER LIX.

From Hingpo to Lien Chi Altangi, by the way of Moscow.

YOU will probably be pleased to see my letter dated from Terki, a city which lies beyond the bounds of the Persian empire: here, blessed with security, with all that is dear, I double my raptures by communicating them to you; the mind sympathizing with the freedom of the body, my whole soul is dilated in gratitude, love, and praise.

Yet were my own happiness all that inspired my present joy, my raptures might justly merit the imputation of self-interest; but when I think that the beautiful Zelis is also free, forgive my triumph, when I boast of having rescued from captivity the most deserving object upon earth.

You remember the reluctance she testified at being obliged to marry the tyrant she hated. Her compliance at last was only feigned, in order to gain time to try some future means of escape. During the in-

terval between her promise and the intended performance of it, she came undiscovered one evening to the place where I generally retired after the fatigue of the day; her appearance was like that of an ærial genius, when it descends to minister comfort to undeserved distress; the mild lustre of her eye served to banish my timidity, her accents were sweeter than the echo of some distant symphony. 'Unhappy stranger,' said she, in the Persian language, 'you here perceive 'one more wretched than thyself; all this solemnity 'of preparation, this elegance of dress, and the num-'ber of my attendants, serve but to increase my mi-'series; if you have courage to rescue an unhappy 'woman from approaching ruin, and our detested 'tyrant, you may depend upon my future gratitude.' I bowed to the ground, and she left me, filled with rapture and astonishment. Night brought no rest, nor could the ensuing morning calm the anxieties of my mind. I projected a thousand methods for her delivery; but each, when strictly examined, appeared impracticable; in this uncertainly, the evening again arrived, and I placed myself on my former station, in hopes of a repeated visit. After some short expectation, the bright perfection again appeared; I bowed, as before, to the ground; when raising me up, she observed that the time was not to be spent in useless ceremony; she observed, that the day following was appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and that something was to be done that very night for our mutual deliverance. I offered with the utmost humility, to pursue whatever scheme she could direct; upon which she proposed that instant to scale the garden wall, adding, that she had prevailed upon a female slave, who was now waiting at the appointed place, to assist her with a ladder.

Pursuant to this information, I led her trembling to the place appointed: but instead of the slave we

expected to see, Mostadad himself was there awaiting our arrival; the wretch in whom we confided, it seems, had betrayed our design to her master, and he now saw the most convincing proofs of her information. He was just going to draw his sabre, when a principal of avarice repressed his fury, and he resolved, after a severe chastisement, to dispose of me to another master; in the mean time, ordering me to be confined in the strictest manner, and next day to receive a hundred blows on the soals of my feet.

When the morning came, I was led out in order to receive the punishment, which, from the severity with which it is generally inflicted upon slaves, is worse even than death.

A trumpet was to be the signal for the solemnization of the nuptials of Zelis, and for the infliction of my punishment. Each ceremony to me equally dreadful, was just going to begin, when we were informed that a large party of Circassian Tartars had invaded the town, and were laying all in ruin. Every person now thought of saving himself; I instantly unloosed the cords with which I was bound, and seizing a scymetar from one of the slaves who had not courage to resist me, flew to the woman's apartment where Zelis was confined, dressed out for the intended nuptials. I bid her follow me without delay; and going forward, cut my way through eunuchs, who made but a faint resistance. The whole city was a scene of conflagration and terror; every person was willing to save himself, unmindful of others. In this confusion, seizing upon two of the fleetest coursers in the stable of Mostadad, we fled northward towards the kingdom of Circassia. As there were several others flying in the same manner, we passed without notice, and in three days we arrived at Terki, a city that lies in a valley within the bosom of the frowning mountains of Caucasus.

Here, free from every apprehension of danger, we enjoy all those satisfactions which are consistent with virtue: though I find my heart, at intervals, give way to unusual passions; yet such is my admiration for my fair companion, that I loose even tenderness in distant respect. Though her person demands particular regard, even among the beauties of Circassia, yet her mind is far more lovely. How very different is a woman, who thus has cultivated her understanding, and been refined into delicacy of sentiment, from the daughters of the east, whose education is only formed to improve the person, and make them more tempting objects of prostitution! Adieu.

LETTER LX.

From Hingpo to Lien Chi Altangi, by the way of Moscow.

WHEN sufficiently refreshed after the fatigues of our precipitate flight, my curiosity, which had been restrained by the appearance of immediate danger, now began to revive; I longed to know, by what distressful accidents my fair fugitive became a captive, and could not avoid testifying a surprise, how so much beauty could be involved in the calamities from whence she had been so lately rescued.

Talk not of personal charms, cried she with emotion, since to them I owe every misfortune: look round on the numberless beauties of the country: where we are; and see how nature has poured its charms upon every face, and yet by this profusion heaven would seem to shew how little it regards such a blessing, since the gift is lavished upon a nation of prostitutes.

I perceive you desire to know my story, and your curiosity is not so great as my impatience to gratify

it: I find a pleasure in telling past misfortune to any; but when my deliverer is pleased with the relation, my pleasure is prompted by duty.

'* I was born in a country far to the west, where 'the men are braver, and the women more fair than 'those of Circassia; where the valour of the hero is 'guided by wisdom, and where delicacy of sentiment 'points the shafts of female beauty. I was the only 'daughter of an officer in the army, the child of his 'age, and as he used fondly to express it, the only 'chain that bound him to the world, or made his life 'pleasing. His station procured him an acquaintance 'with men of greater rank and fortune than himself; 'and his regard for me induced him to bring me into 'every family where he was acquainted; thus I was 'early taught all the elegancies and fashionable foi-'bles of such as the world calls polite, and though 'without fortune myself, was taught to despise those 'who lived as if they were poor.

'My intercourse with the great, and my affectation 'of grandeur, procured me many lovers: but want 'of fortune deterred them all from any other views 'than those of passing the present moment agreea-'ble or of meditating my future ruin. In every com-'pany I found myself addressed in a warmer strain of 'passion, than other ladies who were superior in point 'of rank and beauty: and this I imputed to an excess 'of respect, which in reality proceeded from very dif-'ferent motives.

'Among the number of such as paid me their ad-'dresses was a gentleman, a friend of my father, ra-'ther in the decline of life, with nothing remarkable

* This story bears a striking similitude to the real history of Miss S .....d, who accompanied Lady W.....e, in her retreat near Florence, and which the editor had from her own *mouth*.

'either in his person or address to recommend him. 'His age, which was about forty, his fortune which 'was moderate, and barely sufficient to support him, 'served to throw me off my guard; so that I con- 'sidered him as the only sincere admirer I had.

'Designing lovers in the decline of life are ever 'most dangerous. Skilled in all the weaknesses of 'the sex, they seize each favourable opportunity, and 'by having less passion than youthful admirers, have 'less real respect, and therefore less timidity. This 'insidious wretch used a thousand arts to succeed in 'his base designs; all which I saw, but imputed it to 'different views, because I thought it absurd to be- 'lieve the real motives.

'As he continued to frequent my father's, the 'friendship between them became every day great- 'er; and at last, from the intimacy with which he 'was received, I was taught to look upon him as a 'guardian and a friend. Though I never loved, yet 'I esteemed him; and this was enough to make me 'wish for an union, for which he seemed desirous, 'but to which he feigned several delays; while in the 'mean time, from a false report of our being mar- 'ried, every other admirer forsook me.

'I was at last, however, awakened from the delu- 'sion, by an account of his being just married to 'another young lady with a considerable fortune. 'This was no great mortification to me, as I had 'always regarded him merely from prudential mo- 'tives; but it had a very different effect on my fa- 'ther, who, rash and passionate by nature, and be- 'sides stimulated by a mistaken notion of military 'honour, upbraided his friend in such terms, that a 'challenge was soon given and accepted.

'It was about midnight, when I was awakened 'by a message from my father, who desired to see 'me that moment. I rose with some surprise,

'and following the messenger, attended only by 'another servant, came to a field not far from the 'house, where I found him the assertor of my ho- 'nour, my only friend and supporter, the tutor and 'companion of my youth, lying on one side cover- 'en over with blood, and just expiring. No tears 'streamed down my cheeks, nor sigh escaped from 'my breast at an object of such terror. I sat down, 'and supporting his aged head in my lap, gazed up- 'on the ghastly visage with an agony more poignant 'even than despairing madness. The servants were 'gone for more assistance. In this gloomy stillness 'of the night, no sounds were heard but his ago- 'nizing respirations; no object was presented but 'his wounds, which still continued to stream. With 'silent anguish I hung over his dear face, and with my 'hands strove to stop the blood as it flowed from his 'wounds. He seemed at first insensible, but at last 'turning his dying eyes upon me, 'my dear, dear 'child, (cried he) dear, though you have forgotten 'your own honour and stained mine, I will yet forgive 'you; by abandoning virtue, you have undone me, 'and yourself; yet take my forgiveness with the 'same compassion I wish Heaven may pity me.'— 'He expired. All my succeeding happiness fled 'with him. Reflecting that I was the cause of his 'death whom only I loved upon earth; accused of 'betraying the honour of his family with his latest 'breath; conscious of my own innocence, yet with- 'out even a possibility of vindicating it; without 'fortune or friends to relieve or pity me, abandoned 'to infamy and the wide censuring world, I called 'out upon the dead body that lay stretched before 'me; and in the agony of my heart, asked why he 'could have left me thus? Why, my dear, my on- 'ly papa, why could you ruin me thus and yourself 'for ever! O pity, and return, since there is none 'but you to comfort me!

Cord. sculp. Lond. — J.H. Seymour Sc.

CITIZEN of the WORLD.

Letter 60.

'I soon found that I had real cause for sorrow; 'that I was to expect no compassion from my own 'sex, nor assistance from the other: and that repu- 'tation was much more useful in our commerce with 'mankind, than really to deserve it. Wherever I 'came I perceived myself received either with con- 'tempt or detestation; or whenever I was civilly 'treated, it was from the most base and ungenerous 'motives.

Thus driven from the society of the virtuous I 'was at last, in order to dispel the anxieties of in- 'supportable fortitude, obliged to take up with the 'company of those whose characters were blasted 'like my own; but who perhaps deserved their in- 'famy. Among this number was a lady of the 'first distinction, whose character the public thought 'proper to brand even with greater infamy than 'mine. A similitude of distress soon united us; 'I knew that general reproach had made her mi- 'serable; and I had learned to regard misery as an 'excuse for guilt. Though this lady had not vir- 'tue enough to avoid reproach, yet she had too 'much delicate sensibility not to feel it. She there- 'fore proposed our leaving the country where we 'were born, and going to live in Italy, where our 'characters and misfortunes would be unknown. 'With this I eagerly complied; and we soon found 'ourselves in one of the most charming retreats 'in the most beautiful province of that enchanting 'country.

'Had my companion chosen this retreat for in- 'jured virtue, a harbour where we might look with 'tranquillity on the distant angry world, I should 'have been happy; but very different was her de- 'sign; she had pitched upon this situation only to 'enjoy those pleasures in private, which she had not 'sufficient effrontery to satisfy in a more open man-

'ner. A nearer acquaintance soon shewed me 'the vicious part of her character; her mind as 'well as her body seemed formed only for pleasure; 'she was sentimental only as it served to protract 'the immediate enjoyment. Formed for society 'alone, she spoke infinitely better than she wrote, 'and wrote infinitely better than she lived. A per-'son devoted to pleasure often leads the most mi-'serable life imaginable; such was her case; she 'considered the natural moments of langour as in-'supportable, passed all her hours between rapture 'and anxiety, ever in an extreme of agony or bliss. 'She felt a pain as sincere for want of appetite, as 'the starving wretch who wants a meal. In those 'intervals she usually kept her bed, and rose only 'in expectation of some new enjoyment. The 'luxuriant air of the country, the romantic situa-'tion of her palace, and the genius of a people 'whose only happiness lies in sensual retirement, 'all contributed to banish the remembrance of her 'native country.

'But though such a life gave her pleasure, it had 'a very different effect upon me; I grew every day 'more pensive, and my melancholy was regarded as 'an insult upon her good humour: I now perceiv-'ed myself entirely unfit for all society; discard-'ed from the good, and detesting the infamous, I 'seemed in a state of war with every rank of peo-'ple; that virtue which should have been my pro-'tection in the world, was here my crime: In short, 'detesting life, I was determined to become a re-'cluse, to leave a world where I found no pleasure 'that could allure me to stay. Thus determined, 'I embarked in order to go by sea to Rome, where 'I intended to take the veil; but even in so short a 'passage my hard fortune still attended me; our 'ship was taken by a Barbary corsair; the whole

'crew, and I among the number, being made slaves. 'It carries too much the air of romance, to inform 'you of my distresses or obstinacy in this miserable 'state; it is enough to observe that I have been 'bought by several masters; each of whom perceiving my reluctance, rather than use violence, 'sold me to another, till it was my happiness to be 'at last rescued by you.'

Thus ended her relation, which I have abridged: but as soon as we arrive at Moscow, for which we intend to set out shortly, you shall be informed of all more particularly. In the mean time, the greatest addition to my happiness will be to hear of yours. Adieu.

LETTER LXI.

From Lien Chi Altangi to Hingpo.

THE news of your freedom lifts the load of former anxiety from my mind; I can now think of my son without regret, applaud his resignation under calamity, and his conduct in extricating himself from it.

'You are now free, just let loose from the bon-'dage of a hard master:' This is the crisis of your fate; and as you now manage fortune, succeeding life will be marked with happiness or misery; a few years perseverance in prudence, which at your age is but another name for virtue, will ensure comfort, pleasure, tranquillity, esteem; too eager an enjoyment of every good that now offers will reverse the medal, and present you poverty, anxiety, remorse, and contempt.

As it has been observed, that none are better qualified to give others advice, than those who have

taken the least of it themselves; so in this respect I find myself perfectly authorised to offer mine, even though I should wave my paternal authority upon this occasion.

The most usual way among young men who have no resolution of their own, is first to ask one friend's advice, and follow it for some time; then to ask advice of another, and turn to that; so of a third, still unsteady, always changing. However, be assured that every change of this nature is for the worse; people may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupations in life: but heed them not; whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth, and comfort in age. In learning the useful part of every profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; even if the mind be a little balanced with stupidity, it may in this case be useful. Great abilities have always been less serviceable to the possessors, than moderate ones. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion still improves, by observing, that the most swift are ever the least unmanageable.

To know one profession only is enough for one man; and this (whatever the professors may tell you to the contrary) is soon learned. Be contented therefore, with one good employment; for if you understand two at a time, people will give you business in neither.

A conjurer and a taylor once happened to converse together. Alas! cries the taylor, what an unhappy poor creature am I; if people should ever take it in their heads to live without cloaths I am undone; I have no other trade to have recourse to.——Indeed, friend, I pity you sincerely, replies the conjurer; but, thank Heaven, things are not quite so bad with me; for if one trick should fail, I have a hundred tricks more for them yet. However, if at any time

you are reduced to beggary, apply to me, and I will relieve you. A famine overspread the land; the taylor made a shift to live, because his customers could not be without cloaths; but the poor conjurer, with all his hundred tricks could find none that had money to throw away; it was in vain that he promised to eat fire, or to vomit pins; no single creature would relieve him, till at last he was obliged to beg from the very taylor whose calling he had formerly despised.

There are no obstructions more fatal to fortune than pride and resentment. If you must resent injuries at all, at least suppress your indignation until you become rich, and then shew away: the resentment of a poor man is like the efforts of a harmless insect to sting; it may get him crushed, but cannot defend him. Who values that anger which is consumed only in empty menaces!

Once upon a time, a goose fed its young by a pond side; and a goose in such circumstances, is always extremely proud, and excessive punctillious. If any other animal, without the least design to affend, happened to pass that way, the goose was immediately at him. The pond, she said, was hers, and she would maintain a right in it, and support her honour while she had a bill to hiss, or a wing to flutter. In this manner she drove away ducks, pigs, and chickens, nay, even the insidious cat was seen to scamper. A lounging mastiff, however, happened to pass by, and thought it no harm if he should lap a little of the water, as he was thirsty. The guardian goose flew at him like a fury, pecked at him with her beak, and flapped him with her feathers. The dog grew angry, had twenty time a good mind to give her a sly snap; but suppressing his indignation, because his master was nigh: 'A pox take thee,' cries he, 'for a fool; 'sure those who have neither strength nor weapons 'to fight, at least ought to be civil; that fluttering 'and hissing of thine may one day get thy head snapt

'off, but it can neither injure thy enemies or ever 'protect thee.' So saying, he went forward to the pond. quenched his thirst in spite of the goose, and followed his master.

Another obstruction to the fortune of youth is, that while they are willing to take offence from none, they are also equally desirous of giving none offence..... From hence they endeavour to please all, comply with every request, attempt to suit themselves to every company; have no will of their own, but like wax, catch every contiguous impression. By thus attempting to give universal satisfaction, they at last find themselves miserably disappointed; to bring the generality of admirers on our side, it is sufficient to attempt pleasing a very few.

A painter of eminence was once resolved to finish a piece which would please the whole world. When, therefore he had drawn a picture, in which his utmost skill was exhausted, it was exposed in the public market place, with directions at the bottom for every spectator to mark with a brush, which lay by, every limb and feature which seemed erroneous. The spectators came, and in general applauded; but each willing to shew his talent at criticism, marked whatever he thought proper. At evening, when the painter came, he was mortified to find the whole picture one universal blot; not a single stroke that was not stigmatized with marks of disapprobation: not satisfied with this trial, the next day he was resolved to try them in a different manner; and exposing his picture as before, desired that every spectator would mark those beauties he approved or admired. The people complied; and the artist returning, found his picture replete with the marks of beauty; every stroke that had been yesterday condemned, now received the character of approbation. 'Well,' cried the painter, 'I 'now find that the best way to please one half of the 'world is not to mind what the other half says, since

'what are faults in the eyes of these shall be by those 'regarded as beauties.' Adieu.

LETTER LXII.

From the Same.

A CHARACTER such as you have represented that of your fair companion, which continues virtuous though loaded with infamy is truly great. Many regard virtue because it is attended with applause; your favourite only for the internal pleasure it confers. I have often wished that ladies like her were poposed as models for female imitation, and not such as have acquired fame by qualities repugnant to the natural softness of the sex.

Women famed for their valour, their skill in politics, or their learning, leave the duties of their own sex, in order to invade the privileges of ours. I can no more pardon a fair one endeavouring to wield the club of Hercules, than I could him for attempting to twirl her distaff.

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life, than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver or their eyes.

Women, it has been observed, are not naturally formed for great cares themselves, but to soften ours. Their tenderness is the proper reward for the dangers we undergo for their preservation; and the ease and

cheerfulness of their conversation, our desirable retreat from the fatigues of intense application. They are confined within the narrow limits of domestic assiduity; and when they stray beyond them, they move beyond their sphere, and consequently without grace.

Fame, therefore, has been very unjustly dispensed among the female sex. Those who least deserve to be remembered, meet our admiration and applause; while many, who have been an honour to humanity, are passed over in silence. Perhaps no age has produced a stronger instance of misplaced fame than the present; the Semiramis and the Thalestris of antiquity are talked of, while a modern character, infinitely greater than either, is unnoticed and unknown.

Catharina Alexownat, born near Derpat, a little city in Livonia, was heir to no other inheritance than the virtues and frugality of her parents. Her father being dead, she lived with her aged mother in their cottage covered with straw; and both, though very poor, were very contented. Here, retired from the gaze of the world, by the labour of her hands, she supported her parent, who was now incapable of supporting herself. While Catharina spun, the old woman would sit by, and read some books of devotion. Thus, when the fatigues of the day were over, both would sit down contentedly by their fire-side, and enjoy the frugal meal with vacant festivity.

Though her face and person were models of perfection, yet her whole attention seemed bestowed upon her mind; her mother taught her to read, and an old Lutheran minister instructed her in the maxims and duties of religion. Nature had furnished her not only with a ready but solid turn of thought, not only with a strong but right understanding. Such truly female accomplishments procured her several soli-

† This account seems taken from the manuscript memoirs of *H. Spilman*, Esq.

citations of marriage from the peasants of the country; but their offers were refused: for she loved her mother too tenderly to think of a separation.

Catharina was fifteen when her mother died; she now therefore left her cottage, and went to live with the Lutheran minister, by whom she had been instructed from her childhood. In his house she resided in quality of governess to his childrens; at once reconciling in her character unerring prudence with surprising vivacity.

The old man, who regarded her as one of his own children, had her instructed in dancing and music by the masters who attended the rest of his family. Thus she continued to improve till he died; by which accident, she was once more reduced to pristine poverty. The country of Livonia was at this time wasted by war, and lay in a most miserable state of desolation. Those calamities are ever most heavy upon the poor; wherefore Catharina, though possessed of so many accomplishments, experienced all the miseries of hopeless indigence. Provisions becoming every day more scarce, and her private stock being entirely exhausted, she resolved at last to travel to Marienburgh, a city of greater plenty.

With her scanty wardrobe packed up in a wallet, she set out on her journey on foot: she was to walk through a region miserable by nature, but rendered still more hideous by the Swedes and Russians, who, as each happened to become masters, plundered it at discretion; but hunger had taught her to despise the dangers and fatigues of the way.

One evening upon her journey, as she had entered a cottage by the way-side, to take up her lodging for the night, she was insulted by two Swedish soldiers, who insisted upon qualifying her, as they termed it, to follow the camp. They might probably have carried their insults into violence, had not a subaltern officer, accidentally passing by, come in to her as-

sistance; upon his appearing, the soldiers immediately desisted; but her thankfulness was hardly greater than her surprise, when she instantly recollected in her deliverer, the son of the Lutheran minister, her former instructor, benefactor, and friend.

This was a happy interview for Catharina; the little stock of money she had brought from home was by this time quite exhausted; her cloaths were gone, piece by piece, in order to satisfy those who had entertained her in their houses; her generous countryman, therefore, parted with what he could spare, to buy cloaths, furnished her with a horse, and gave her letters of recommendation to Mr. Gluck, a faithful friend of his father's and superintendant of Marienburgh.

Our beautiful stranger had only to appear to be well received; she was immediately admitted into the superintendant's family, as governess to his two daughters; and though yet but seventeen, she shewed herself capable of instructing her sex not only in virtue, but politeness. Such was her good sense and beauty, that her master himself in a short time offered her his hand, which to his great surprise she thought proper to refuse. Actuated by a principle of gratitude, she was resolved to marry her deliverer only, even though he had lost his arm, and was otherwise disfigured by wounds in the service.

In order, therefore, to prevent further solicitations from others, as soon as the officer came to town upon duty, she offered him her person; which he accepted with transport, and their nuptials were solemnized as usual. But all the lines of her fortune were to be striking; the very day on which they were married, the Russians laid siege to Marienburgh; the unhappy soldier had now no time to enjoy the well earned pleasures of matrimony; he was called off before consummation to an attack, from which he was never after seen to return.

In the mean time, the siege went on with fury, aggravated on one side by obstinacy, on the other by revenge. This war between the two northern powers at that time was truly barbarous: the innocent peasant, and the harmless virgin, often shared the fate of the soldier in arms. Marienburgh was taken by assault; and such was the fury of the assailants, that not only the garrison but almost all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword; at length, when the carnage were pretty well over, Catharina was found in an oven.

She had been hitherto poor, but still was free: she was now to conform to her hard fate, and learn what it was to be a slave; in this situation, however, she behaved with piety and humility; and though misfortunes had abated her vivacity, yet she was cheerful. The fame of her merit and resignation reached even Prince Menzikoff, the Russian general; he desired to see her, was struck with her beauty, bought her from the soldier her master, and placed her under the direction of his own sister. Here she was treated with all the respect which her merit deserved, while her beauty every day improved with her good fortune.

She had not long been in this situation, when Peter the Great paying the Prince a visit, Catharina happened to come in with some dry fruits, which she served round with peculiar modesty. The mighty monarch saw, and was struck with her beauty. He returned the next day, called for the beautiful slave, asked her several questions, and found her understanding even more perfect than her person.

He had been forced, when young, to marry from motives of interest; he was now resolved to marry pursuant to his own inclinations. He immediately inquired the history of the fair Livonian, who was not yet eighteen. He traced her through the vale of obscurity, through all the vicissitudes of her fortune,

and found her truly great in them all. The meanness of her birth was no obstruction to his design; their nuptials were solemnized in private: the prince assuring his courtiers, that virtue alone was the properest ladder to a throne.

We now see Catharina, from the low mudwalled cottage, Empress of the greatest kingdom upon earth. The poor solitary wanderer is now surrounded by thousands, who find happiness in her smile. She who formerly wanted a meal, is now capable of diffusing plenty upon whole nations. To her fortune she owed a part of this pre-eminence, but to her virtues more.

She ever after retained those great qualities which first placed her on a throne; and while the extraordinary Prince, her husband, laboured for the reformation of his male subjects, she studied, in her turn, the improvement of her own sex. She altered their dress introduced mixed assemblies, instituted an order of female knighthood; and at length, when she had greatly filled all the stations of Empress, friend, wife, and mother, bravely died without regret, regretted by all. Adieu.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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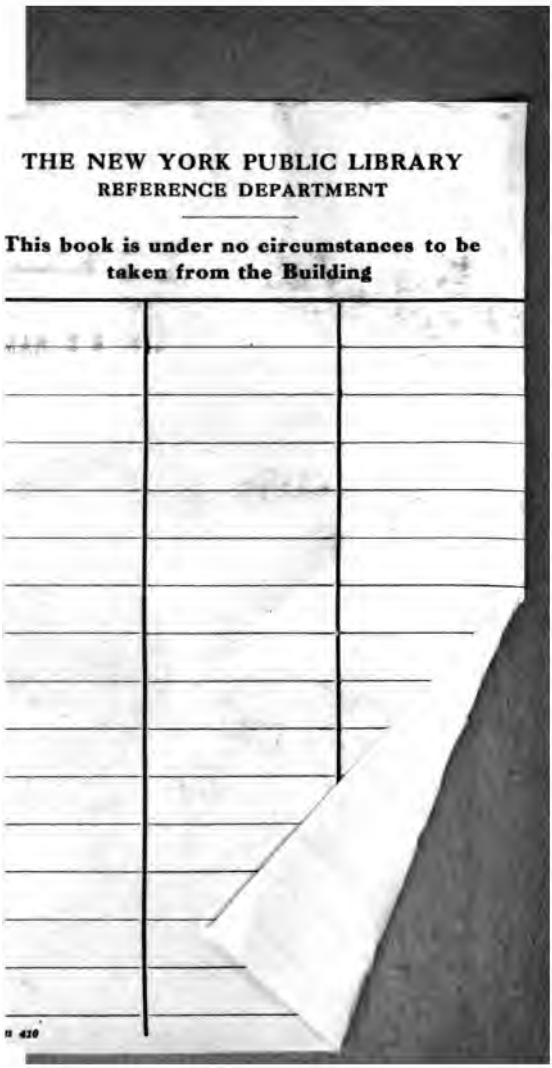
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